The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

End of the Forty-First Congress and Beginning of the Forty-Second.

All Night Sessions in Both Houses on Friday.

The Coal Duty Repeal Fails in the Senate.

Organization of the Two Houses for the New Campaign.

Doubtful Cases from the South to Come Up Hereafter.

The Old Session Out and the New Session In With the Senate—Unsuccessful Attempt to Pass the Repeal of the Coal Duty—Swearing in for the New Congress—Doubtful Cases from the South—Ready for Work.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill had passed the Senate last night, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the House bill repealing the duty on coal, and the motion was carried. Mr. POMEROY had previously moved to attach the same provision to the Sundry Civil bill as an amendment, but had withdrawn it through fear of endangering the agreement to that bill in the House. The Senate seemed to be generally in favor of the repeal. Mr. WARNER, however, had a speech in his desk which he could not bear to leave unread, and took the opportunity to move a general disability bill as an amendment to the coal question, for the purpose, ere the close of his Senatorial term should forbid forever, of embodying the written eloquence in the fair print of the *Globe*. With energetic and persistent efforts he kept awake through two hours of his own reading, but so much could not be said of many of the other Senators.

LAST HOURS OF THE SESSION.

At the close of his speech the Senate spent an hour in Executive Session, confirming nominations, and afterward took a recess till 10½ in the morning. The President and his Cabinet left the Capitol before the morning recess, with the understanding that 9½ would be fixed as the hour for reassembling. Promptly at that hour this morning the President and most of the Cabinet were in attendance, ready to give immediate consideration to such bills as should receive final action by either House. It was some time later before any member of Congress appeared at the Capitol.

PROFUSION OF PENSIONS.

A large number of Pension bills were passed yesterday and last night, and consequently Secretary DELANO was one of the busiest officers at the Capitol. It seemed at one time that every person in the United States would be placed on the pension list.

A FINAL ATTACK ON THE COAL DUTY.

Immediately on the reassembling of the Senate, at 10½, the bill for the coal duty repeal being the regular order, Mr. SAWYER moved to postpone for the purpose of taking up the House bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston, S. C. Mr. TRUMBULL opposed it, and urged the coal tariff repeal. Mr. VICKERS served notice on the Senate that this could not be passed, as, to his certain knowledge, speeches enough were ready to occupy the whole time till the hour of adjournment. Mr. TRUMBULL referred to the free-trade views the Democrats were regarded as entertaining, and desired that the country might know with whom the responsibility of defeating the measure rested. Mr. VICKERS dodged this thrust by expressing his willingness to vote for taking the duties off coal, when a complete bill reducing the tariff on tea, coffee, sugar and other articles was presented. HAMILTON, of Maryland, intimated that, before a vote should be taken, he must occupy some time in a justification of the vote he should give with the principles of Democracy. Mr. SCOTT, with some warmth, called the attention of the country to the position of Mr. TRUMBULL on this question as a Republican, but Mr. TRUMBULL thought it would hardly do to say that a measure passed by the two-thirds Republican majority of the House was not Republican. There were many appeals from Senators for unanimous consent to take up various bills, but not one was permitted to get before the Senate, and not one was acted on in that body.

THE OLD SESSION OUT AND THE NEW ONE IN.

After the morning recess it was evident that the coal question could not be decided, and a vote was taken on Mr. SAWYER's motion to postpone, at 11½, and carried by 27 to 21. Mr. EDMUNDS and Mr. HOWARD filled out the time till 12 on Mr. SAWYER's Relief bill. While the latter was speaking the gavel fell, and the Vice-President, thanking the Senate for the indorsement of his official action, which a resolution from Mr. BAYARD placed on its records, declared the third session of the Forty-first Congress adjourned without date.

TAKING THE OATH—DOUBTFUL MEMBERS.

The first session of the Forty-second Congress was promptly called to order. The Secretary called the names of the Senators elect, who came forward in groups of three or four and took the oath of office. When the name of Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, was called, Mr. SHERMAN presented a remonstrance against his admission from forty-five members of the Legislature of Alabama. The remonstrance sets forth that the majority for GOLDTHWAITE was made up by counting the vote of a member of the Legislature not properly elected, nor eligible to a seat, and that therefore the election was not lawful. Mr. SAULSBURY gave an amusing example of the ruling passion strong in official death. He got on his feet as quick as he could, with, "Mr. President, I object," when he stopped, evidently puzzled by the peculiar expression he saw in the Senate and galleries. HAMILTON, of Maryland, who is always SAULSBURY's good angel when permitted, pulled his coat and jogged his elbow, when the truth that he was no longer a Senator seemed to flash upon his mind, and he dropped into his chair amid shouts of laughter from gallery and floor, which the rapping of the Vice-President with difficulty suppressed. After some discussion by THURMAN, SHERMAN, EDMUNDS, CONKLING and DAVIS, the credentials of GOLDTHWAITE and the remonstrance were laid on the table, to be referred to the Judiciary Committee when organized. The Vice-President announced that there were two sets of credentials from Texas, one for Mr. HAMILTON, the Senator for the Forty-first Congress, and another for Gen. REYNOLDS. This case was also laid on the table to await the formation of the new Judiciary Committee. The credentials of FOSTER BLODGETT, of Georgia, with a memorial presented by Mr. HILL, took the same course. The usual *pro forma* resolutions were passed, and at 1 o'clock the Senate adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE NEW SENATE.

There was little of interest in the reassembling of the Senate for the new Congress. The galleries were well filled, but for the most part with persons who were too late to obtain entrance to the House galleries. Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, and Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, who have neither of them been present during the past session, were in their seats. They both show the effects of severe sickness, and they received warm congratulations and greetings on all sides.

End of the Old Session and Beginning of the New in the House—Weary Waiting Enlivened by a Stormy Episode—Organization for the New Congress—Old Officers Re-Elected—Swearing In—Objectionable Applicants—Drawing for Seats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House did not take a recess this morning until after 5 o'clock. The Senate, provoked at the manner in which the House had slaughtered some of its pet appropriations, dallied with the Sundry Civil bill until far beyond the "wee sma' hours." Scores of trivial, extravagant, illegitimate and ridiculous amendments were offered, and under the operation of the Pomeroy rule they were one and all successively laid on the table. The House worried along with more or less impatience, refreshing itself every now and then by a sortie on SAM WARD's lunch-room. At length, about 4 o'clock, the bill came over. Mr. DAWES went through it with rapidity and decision, and found that the Senate had been surprisingly forbearing in its amendments. It had omitted many of the propositions of the House, and inserted a considerable number of its own, but none of them of a character likely to provoke serious differences. Among the items rejected by the Senate was the appropriation of $10,000 as a gratuity to Mr. JOS. WILSON, of Ex-Land Office fame. The amendments were concurred in.

A STORMY SCENE.

Then at 5 o'clock Mr. GARFIELD stirred up the blood of the Democracy by a proposition to change the rules so as to prevent filibustering in the future under the previous question, as it has been possible to prevent it in the past when a motion to suspend the rules was pending. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, with hat and umbrella in hand, was just ready to depart when the storm broke. Flourishing his umbrella in the air, he jumped to his feet and declared in shrieking tones that this was revolution, and that it would be resisted by the Democracy even to the verge of revolution, which is just about as far as the New-York Democracy ever go, always leaving their misguided brethren to take the brunt of the battle. There was much excitement at this hour. Members who had been lounging all night in the Cloak and Committee Rooms hastened to the floor, to find the most tempestuous scene of the night. Members were shouting, gesticulating, calling for order, calling for the reading of the rules, &c., &c., in the midst of which Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules, which was lost on a division by an almost equally divided vote. This ended the scene, and the House, worn out with the labor of resisting encroachments upon the Speaker's table, took a recess until 10 A. M.

LAST HOURS OF THE OLD SESSION IN THE HOUSE.

At that hour the members had gathered rather scatteringly, but at the very outset they were brought up standing by an announcement from SAM RANDALL that he should object to every piece of business offered. This, of course, prevented anything but suspensions of the rules and conference reports. As less than two hours remained, there was no disposition to force anything through under these circumstances. Soon after 11 o'clock, Mr. STARKWEATHER, from the Conference Committee on the bill to abolish the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, reported that they had been unable to agree. Mr. SCOFIELD urged the House to recede so as not to lose the bill, but Mr. STARKWEATHER urged adherence. Pending the discussion, Gen. GARFIELD moved the customary committee to wait on the President, and inform him that the House was waiting his pleasure. Then the conference contest was renewed, resulting in the call of the yeas and nays on the motion to adhere. The Clerk began to call the roll, which was interrupted for a moment by Gen. GARFIELD's report that the President had been duly waited upon and had nothing further to report. Then it proceeded again, until half way down the list, when the gavel fell. The bill was lost, and Mr. Speaker BLAINE, in a very neat and graceful speech, returned his thanks to the members who had honored and complimented him so highly, and declared the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress adjourned without day.

ORGANIZING THE NEW HOUSE.

At 12:05 Mr. Clerk MCPHERSON stepped into his place, and rapped the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress to order. Then the list was called, and 222 members answered to their names, the only absentees being MILO GOODRICH of New-York, JAMES MCCLEERY of Louisiana, and DANIEL W. VOORHEES of Indiana. The credentials of the Third District of Arkansas the Clerk rejected for informality. During the reading he called attention to the peculiar condition of the credentials of the members from Tennessee, remarking that they were obscure, evasive, and apparently so with a purpose. He had, however, given them the benefit of the doubt, and put them upon the list. He made these explanations as he proceeded, in order that his action might not be called in question as heretofore. The election of Speaker was then proceeded with. Mr. BLAIR nominated Mr. BLAINE, and FERNANDO WOOD nominated Gen. MORGAN. Messrs. BANKS and COOK, and BECK and ELDRIDGE were appointed tellers. Two hundred and nineteen votes were cast, of which BLAINE received 126 and MORGAN 93. Messrs. POLAND and MORGAN escorted the Speaker elect to the chair, and Mr. DAWES, as the member of longest service in the House, administered the iron-clad oath in a very impressive manner, and Speaker BLAINE acknowledged his re-election in a dignified and happy speech.

SWEARING IN THE MEMBERS.

The next procedure was the swearing in of members, which was done by the Speaker, in the order of States, beginning with New-England, which presented her usual fine array of men, every man of them recognizing his maker, and every man a Republican, as they swore to stand by the Government in the future as they had stood by it in the past. Then came New-York and New-Jersey, then Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and then the Southern States, *seriatim*. The folly of imposing the iron-clad oath was never more strikingly illustrated than when the Southern members came up. All New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, &c., came square up to the mark and swallowed the impressive iron-clad without a shudder, but the moment the ex-Rebel gentlemen were reached, for whom the iron-clad was intended, behold a modified oath as mild and as easy to take as a dose of homeopathic medicine, was presented. If the new Congress remains in session one week it should remedy this shameful injustice by a repeal of the oath.

MEMBERS OBJECTED TO.

When Tennessee was reached, Mr. STEVENSON objected to the members being sworn, and presented a memorial protesting against the recognition of this delegation, on the ground that they were not elected according to law, that the Legislature, in its great haste to overturn the work of its predecessor, had repealed the law authorizing the election for members of Congress in November, 1870, and had fixed it for August, 1871. Mr. STEVENSON, however, waived his objection to the members being sworn, provided it was done subject to the decision of the Committee on Elections hereafter. The credentials were referred with the protest, and the members were sworn. This case looks very serious on its face, and, from the present aspect, it is difficult to see how the delegation can maintain their seats. When Mississippi was called, Mr. KERR objected, and proceeded to make a long speech, to show that these members were here illegally; that they derived their power from the Military Reconstruction Government of Mississippi, and were not elected to the present Congress, and much more in the same line of argument. Mr. BINGHAM replied to Mr. KERR, and moved the reference of the remonstrance to the Committee of Elections, and that the members be sworn, which was agreed to—yeas 119, nays 79.

FINISHING THE ORGANIZATION.

The remaining officers of the House were then elected by resolution, being the same as in the last Congress. Then the usual Committee to wait on the President, with a similar committee of the Senate, was appointed, to wit: Messrs. HOOPER, NIBLACK and SCOFIELD.

INDICATION OF A BRIEF SESSION.

Mr. DAWES then promptly seconded what appears to be the almost unanimous desire of the House, by offering a concurrent resolution that Congress adjourn for this session on the 8th inst. This was agreed to on a division, by yeas 147, nays 31, thus showing that Congress will not remain here if the House can prevent it.

DRAWING SEATS.

The last scene of the day, and the one usually of most interest, then took place, to wit, the drawing of seats. This is usually a funny scene, but was today void of interest. The members all retired behind the benches, except Mr. DAWES, who, by unanimous consent, being the oldest member of the House, was allowed to choose his own seat, which he did by advancing his former location two rows, and passing to the next aisle to the right so as to be more squarely in the Speaker's eye, a thing which some out of the way members think is altogether unnecessary. Delegate HOOPER, of Utah, was the first man called, and went into the seat of BLAIR, of Michigan, across the aisle from DAWES. Then SHELLABARGER was called, and went into the old seat of GARFIELD, right behind DAWES, while GARFIELD took a chair right alongside of him in the old place of ALLISON, who goes out. The first man called on the Democratic side was ARTHUR, a new Member from Kentucky, who complacently invaded the precincts hitherto in possession of ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin. ROOSEVELT, of New-York, walked into Sunset COX's quarters, while WILLIAMS, of Indiana, got his old place, once filled by THAD. STEVENS, and from which there hasn't been a sentence worth noting since that day. LYNCH, of Maine, was lucky this time to pay for all his bad luck heretofore. RAINEY, the fine looking colored member from South Carolina, was called early, but modestly took a seat a little one side. HOOPER sat down in his old place right under the Speaker's nose, while BINGHAM and OAKES AMES went back to their old camps, side by side, on the inner line of the Democratic segment. The "old man eloquent," seems to have grown fond of that place, though he is among his enemies. From it he looks the whole Republican quarter in the face, and can turn and hurl defiance at his Democratic backers in the rear. JAMES BROOKS lost his favorite roost but got over very well on the next division, and a little nearer the Republican line. BANKS got his old place, which is not the best one for him, since he never speaks from any other man's desk. Gen. JOHN KETCHAM's lucky star was again in the ascendant, and he took a quarter line desk in the heart of the Republican country, and alongside of him his colleague WHEELER sat down, three seats in advance of his old location. A small colored colony gathered around RAINEY's seat, WALLS, of Florida, with a blue neck-tie and a very white shirt going in on his right, and DE LARGE, of South Carolina, on his rear, until HORACE MAYNARD came along toward the last, and dickered with DE LARGE by which the latter was shoved one seat nearer the wall, so that MAYNARD's lean, threatening, cadaverous finger ever pointing toward something, is in a direct line with the Speaker's profile. MITCHELL, the Milwaukee banker, dropped into the seat of FITCH, the Nevada orator, his quondam townsman. Beside him sat the Mephistopheles of New-York Democratic politics, and on the very outer rim of the circle, at the foot of the main aisle, near the main door, in the draft, the dust and the ashes, the ebony ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, spread his blanket. Among the unfortunates were the jolly PETERS, of Maine, and Sunset COX, who made their camp on the fringe of their respective political circles, while unluckiest of all was BUTLER, who left before the drawing, and now has not even a foot of the House to call his own. The House then adjourned until Monday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The Senate went into Executive Session about 5 o'clock this morning, and confirmed the following nominations:

S. P. Brown, A. R. Shepherd, A. B. Mullett, and Jas. A. Magruder, to constitute a Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia.

Collectors of Customs—W. H. Ashmore, at Burlington, N. J., and Sidney Cooper at Cape Vincent, New-York.

Wm. Storey as United States Judge for the Western District of Arkansas. Wm. Farling to be third lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service; Geo. A. Black to be Secretary of Utah Territory; Jas. H. Cary to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan; Richard G. Usher, United States Marshal for Massachusetts; Cornelius Hodges, United States Marshal for the District of Montana; D. T. Baldwin, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Joseph Brooks for the Second Arkansas District, and Chas. E. Merrell for the Second Louisiana District. Indian Agents—G. A. Bateman for the State of Nevada. Consul—Andrew S. Onderdonk, at Santiago, Cape de Verde Islands. Postmasters—David A. Allen, Brenham, Texas; H. B. Van Bere, St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.; Jas. W. Fike, Clinton, Mo.; H. D. Cutter, Stillwater, Minn.; A. Young, Amsterdam, N. Y.; J. P. Young, Kosse, Texas; Ebenezer Ellis, Bath, N. Y.; Jas. B. Halleck, Middletown, N. Y.; J. M. Clinton, Brownville, Tenn.; H. H. Helper, Salisbury, N. C.; Francis E. Lathrop, Columbus, Mo.; Jas. C. Parrott, Keokuk, Iowa; Harriet E. Drury, Troy, Ohio; Harris Whipple, Fairhaven, Vt.; Wm. L. Burt, Boston, Mass.; Geo. R. Goodrich, Fitchburg, Mass.; Chas. H. Spufford, Rockford, Ill.; Wm. D. Robertson, Salem, N. J.; Geo. G. Johnson, Olean, N. Y.; John C. Dodge, Milton, Mass.; Joshua R. Smith, Meridian, Miss.; Alfred B. Smith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Elliott Fay, Potsdam, N. Y.

REDEMPTION LOAN CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury today authorized and directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to notify the holders of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all of such certificates bearing date of Oct. 15, 1867, to Dec. 16, 1867, of the denomination of $5,000 each, between the numbers 861 and 1,099 inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000 each, between the numbers 759 and 1,070 inclusive, will be paid on presentation at his office and the offices of the United States Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer at Boston and Philadelphia, and that from and after the 30th of April, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserved in possession of any national banking association. The aggregate amount of certificates described is $2,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, as finally passed, contains the following items, inserted by the Senate last night: For rebuilding the light-house at Cleveland, Ohio, $50,000; for the life-saving station on Narragansett Beach, R. I., $70,000; for a Government building, for Post-office, and Courts at Columbia, S. C., $75,000. A section was inserted authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of census marshals fifty per cent. in his discretion, the entire amount of compensation not to exceed $8 per day for the time employed; also, a section authorizing the President of the United States to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States, as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose the President is authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, to prescribe their duties, and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service.

MEETING OF THE HIGH COMMISSION.

The High Commission, all members being present, held their second meeting at the Department of State this afternoon. The American members, this evening, entertained the British members at dinner.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

After the close of last night's report, Mr. WARNER, of Alabama, proceeded to read a lengthy written argument in favor of the payment of the claims of loyal Southerners, and a more conciliatory policy toward the South.

DUTIES ON COAL.

The pending question upon the passage of the repeal of the duties on coal was debated until a few minutes of 5 o'clock this morning, when the Senate held an Executive Session of one hour, and then took a recess until 10½ A. M.

Upon reassembling, Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, moved to suspend the coal duty repeal, as he was satisfied of the impossibility of obtaining a vote upon the bill.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, said there were four speeches yet to be made on the bill, and it could not pass before the hour of adjournment.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, hoped the bill would not be laid aside. If the Democrats, who were always clamoring for a reduction of tariff, chose to defeat the bill by talking against time, the country should know it.

Mr. VICKERS said he felt happy in informing Mr. TRUMBULL that the opposition to this bill was not confined to the Democrats. He knew that a prominent Republican Senator had a speech now ready to be delivered against it. He would vote for a general reduction of duties on articles of prime necessity, such as tea, coffee and salt, but would not confine it to a single article.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. TRUMBULL that the country would not only take notice of the Democratic opposition, but would also notice his (TRUMBULL's) course in undertaking to depart from the platform of the Republican Party and to assail one of the industrial interests of the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the bill had been passed by a House of Representatives two-thirds Republican, and scouted the idea of his having departed from party principles.

After further discussion, Mr. SAWYER moved to postpone the Coal bill in order to pass a bill appropriating twenty thousand dollars to pay for the destruction of the Hospital of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy at Charleston, S. C. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 21.

The latter bill was considered, without action.

THANKS TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

At this point Mr. BAYARD rose to a question of privilege and offered a resolution respectfully tendering the thanks of the Senate to Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, the Vice-President of the United States, for the eminent ability, courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

The resolution was entertained by unanimous consent and adopted without objection.

WINDING UP THE SESSION.

At 11:40 Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, moved an Executive Session, which was not agreed to—yeas 26, nays 38.

Messrs. MORTON, of Indiana, and THURMAN, of Ohio, according to previous appointment, reported having waited upon the President of the United States, and that they were informed that the Executive had no other communication to make.

Pending a discussion upon Mr. SAWYER's bill, the hour of 12 o'clock, fixed by law for the expiration of the session, arrived, when the Vice-President addressed the Senate as follows:

Thanking the Senators for the approval of my official course, which you have placed upon your records, I declare the Third Session of the Senate of the United States, of the Forty-first Congress adjourned without day. The time fixed by law for the assembling of the First Session of the Forty-second Congress having arrived, the Secretary will call the roll of names of the Senators elect, who will present themselves in front of the Vice-President's chair, to take the oath of office.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The all-night session of the House continued until 5½ o'clock A. M.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES—A BOMB-SHELL.

A regular storm was raised by a proposition of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, to adopt an amendment of the rules, which amendment was interpreted by the Democrats to aim at giving to the Republican majority in the next Congress the same power that it exercised during the present Congress, through its majority of over two-thirds. The proposition was to amend the forty-second rule so as to provide that after the previous question is moved no motion shall be entertained except to adjourn, to fix the time to which the House will adjourn and, to lay on the table; such motions not to be repeated; and that, after the previous question is seconded, no original motion whatever shall be entertained, except a single motion to adjourn.

Messrs. ELDRIDGE of Wisconsin, BROOKS of New-York, RANDALL of Pennsylvania, and other Democrats, denounced the proposition in immeasured terms, and amidst great excitement, Mr. BROOKS vowing that the Democrats would resist, even at the hazard of revolution.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, declared that the Forty-second Congress could adopt its own rules, and the present Congress had found the existing rules necessary to secure honest legislation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE thanked God that there were some honest men on the Republican side of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD denied that it was the purpose of the proposed rule to place the minority in the power of the majority.

Finally, amid much uproar, the question was taken on suspending the rules and adopting the amendment, and it was negatived by a vote of 64 to 62, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

"A STATE STEAL"—HIGH EXCITEMENT.

Another scene occurred where Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, made an attempt to get up a land-grant bill, which was denounced by Messrs. MCNEELY of Illinois, and RANDALL of Pennsylvania, as a "State steal," the charge being resented by Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, who pronounced it false. The ill-feeling went so far that the active movers in the affair shook their fists at each other, but did not come to blows.

The proposition to suspend the rules and pass the bill got only two affirmative votes.

LAST OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Finally, at 4½ o'clock, the Omnibus bill came over from the Senate with an enormous batch of amendments tacked to it, which were read.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, stated that the Committee of Appropriations had looked over the Senate amendments, and that although there were many things in them which they did not entirely approve, he still thought that, on the whole, the best thing which the House could do was to concur in them all, rather than send them to a Conference Committee. He therefore moved to concur in all the Senate amendments.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, indorsed the statement of Mr. DAWES, and said that the bill as it came from the Senate was an improvement on the bill as it had left the House. The amendments were then concurred in, and the House at 5:20 o'clock took a recess till 10 o'clock A. M., having first resolved that no business should be in order during the rest of the session, except to receive messages from the President and Senate, to enroll bills and in reference to the general appropriation bills.

WORRYING THROUGH THE SESSION.

The House reconvened at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Speaker presented several Executive communications, among others a message from the President vetoing a House bill, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The members generally wore an expression of weariness, consequent on the long night session and want of rest. After about five minutes spent in the presentation of Executive messages, the House took a further recess till 11 o'clock.

Meanwhile the members gathered in groups, holding noisy conversation over the scenes of the night session, and the preparations for the opening of the Forty-second Congress, and the galleries gradually filled up with spectators.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, from the Conference Committee, on the bill to abolish the office of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, reported that the Committee had not been able to agree.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House recede from its disagreement and let the bill become a law, so that the two offices shall terminate as soon as vacancies occur.

Pending the discussion at 11:40 a committee of the House was ordered to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that if he had no further communication to make Congress was ready to adjourn.

Messrs. GARFIELD, MERCUR and COX were appointed as such Committee.

The Conference report on the Admiral bill was resumed, and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, argued against Mr. SCOFIELD's motion.

On a vote by tellers on Mr. SCOFIELD's motion to recede, there were 110 in favor to 42 against, the effect of which would have been to pass the bill, but as it then wanted five minutes of the hour of adjournment, the bill was defeated by the minority demanding the yeas and nays.

During the call, Mr. GARFIELD announced that the Committee appointed for that purpose had waited on the President, and were authorized to inform Congress that he had no further communication to make to it.

The call of the roll was resumed, but before its termination the hour of noon arrived, when the call was interrupted by the fall of the Speaker's gavel.

LAST WORDS BY THE SPEAKER.

Suddenly the clamor of the House was hushed into perfect stillness, when the Speaker, addressing the House, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Our labors are at an end, but I delay the final adjournment long enough to return my most profound and respectful thanks for the commendation which you have been pleased to bestow upon my official course and conduct. In a deliberative body of this character, a presiding officer is fortunate if he retains the confidence and steady support of his political associates. Beyond that, you give me the assurance that I have earned the respect and good will of those from whom I am separated by party lines. Your expressions are most grateful to me, and are most gratefully acknowledged. The Congress whose existence closes with this hour enjoys memorable distinction. It is the first in which all the States have been represented on this floor since the baleful Winter that preceded our late bloody war. Ten years have passed since then; years of trial and triumph, years of wild destruction and years of careful rebuilding; and after all, and as the result of all, the National Government is here to-day united, strong, proud, defiant and just, with a territorial area vastly expanded and with three additional States represented on the folds of its flag. For these prosperous fruits of our great struggle, let us humbly give thanks to the God of battles, and to the Prince of Peace. And now, gentlemen, with one more expression of the obligation I feel for the considerate kindness with which you have always sustained me, I perform the only remaining duty of my office in declaring, as I now do, the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress adjourn *sine die*.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

NEW SENATORS SWORN IN.

In accordance with the invitation of the Vice-President, the organization of the Senate was proceeded with, and the following new Senators came forward and took the oath of office:

Messrs. Anthony of Rhode Island, Caldwell of Kansas, Cragin of New-Hampshire, Frelinghuysen of New-Jersey, Ferry of Michigan, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Kelley of Oregon, Logan of Illinois, Morrill of Maine, Robertson, of South Carolina, Stevenson of Kentucky, Saulsbury of Delaware, Cooper of Tennessee, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wright of Iowa, Windom of Minnesota, and West of Louisiana.

SENATORS ELECT NOT SWORN IN.

The names of Senators elect ALCORN of Mississippi, and CLAYTON of Arkansas, were not called.

The Vice-President stated that the name of Mr. VANCE, as Senator from North Carolina, would not be called, as the legal and political disabilities of that gentleman had not been removed.

CONTEST OVER A GENTLEMAN FROM ALABAMA.

When the name of Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, was reached, during the calling of the roll of new Senators, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, objected to his being sworn in, and asked to have read a memorial signed by forty-five members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Alabama, protesting against that gentleman's admission.

Mr. WILLARD SAULSBURY, of Delaware, whose Senatorial term had expired, but who had not yet retired from his seat, here addressed the Chair, and objected to the reception of the paper.

Several Senators (aside)—The gentleman is no longer a member.

Mr. SAULSBURY (bowing and resuming his seat)—Oh, I beg pardon; I forgot. [Great laughter.]

The memorial was then read by the Secretary, setting forth that the memorialists protest against Mr. GOLDTHWAITE's admission on the ground that he was not elected by a legal majority of the members of both Houses of the Alabama Legislature; that the vote as announced was 65 for GOLDTHWAITE, 50 for WARNER and 14 for another candidate; that B. F. HENRY, a sitting member of the House, who voted for GOLDTHWAITE, had no certificate of election, and had been defeated at the polls by several hundred votes; that PAUL BRADFORD, another sitting member voting for GOLDTHWAITE, had also been defeated in the election; that the Representatives of Greene, Lee, Sumter and other counties who voted for GOLDTHWAITE, were elected through fraud and intimidation at the polls: that other members so voting labored under political disabilities. In conclusion, the memorialists suggest an inquiry as to whether Mr. GOLDTHWAITE himself does not labor under legal and political disabilities.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to lay the credentials and memorials on the table until the organization of the Senate Committees, then to be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

After some further, the subject was disposed of, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, by laying the credentials of Mr. GOLDTHWAITE on the table temporarily.

NOTICE TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE HOUSE.

Committees of notification to the President and House of the organization of the Senate were then appointed.

TWO CLAIMANTS FOR ONE SEAT.

The Vice-President then laid before the Senate two sets of credentials from the State of Texas, one representing that the late Senator (M. C. HAMILTON) had been elected for the next term, and the other certifying to the election of Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, moved that the oath of office be administered to Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, called for the reading by the Secretary of a joint resolution of the Texas Legislature, giving an explanation of the case.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, inquired whether both the credentials were in proper form.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said his information was that Gen. REYNOLDS' credentials did not contain the signature of the Governor.

Mr. MORTON explained that the omission was accidental, and that otherwise the credentials were in proper form.

Upon his suggestion the credentials were temporarily tabled.

DISPUTED CASE FROM GEORGIA.

The credentials of FOSTER BLODGETT, claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia, were then presented by the Chair, when Mr. HILL called attention to a protest he had recently presented from many Georgia Republicans against BLODGETT's admission. He said he merely discharged his duty to the people of Georgia in presenting the case to the Senate, and that if the facts alleged concerning the election were true they deserved careful consideration.

The subject was then temporarily disposed of by being laid on the table, and at 1¼ the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As the Speaker pronounced the last word of his address and stepped down from the dais to take his place on the floor as a member of the new Congress, a unanimous expression of approval and applause broke out in the Chamber and galleries, and the clapping of hands was general and long sustained.

CALLING THE ROLL—PECULIAR CASES.

Then, after a short pause, Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House, summoned the new House to order, and proceeded to call the names of members by States.

The States of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Texas and California were unrepresented, the elections in those States not having yet been held.

The roll having been completed, the Clerk announced that 222 members had answered to their names, the full representation being 243.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, then moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker. Agreed to.

Mr. BLAIR then, in behalf of the Republican members of the House, nominated JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, as Speaker, and Mr. WOOD, of New-York, in behalf of the Democratic members, nominated GEORGE W. MORGAN, of Ohio.

The vote having been completed, the result was announced by Mr. BANKS, as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 219; necessary to a choice, 110; of which JAMES G. BLAINE had received 126, and GEORGE W. MORGAN 93. The Clerk thereupon declared that JAMES G. BLAINE having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States for the Forty-second Congress.

SPEECH OF THE SPEAKER.

Mr. BLAINE was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. POLAND, of Vermont, and MORGAN, of Ohio. Calling the House to order he said:

"GENTLEMEN—The Speakership of the American House of Representatives has always been esteemed an enviable honor. A re-election to the position carries with it peculiar gratifications in that it implies an approval of past official-bearing. For this great mark of your confidence, I can but return to you my sincerest thanks, coupled with the assurance of my utmost devotion to the duties which you call upon me to discharge. Chosen by the party representing the political majority in this House, the Speaker owes a faithful allegiance to the principles and the policy of that party; but he will fall far below the honorable requirements of his station if he fails to give to the minority its fullest rights under the rules which he is called upon to administer. The successful working of our grand system of Government depends in a large measure on the vigilance of party organization, and the most wholesome legislation which the House produces and perfects is that which results from opposing forces mutually eager and watchful, and well-nigh balanced in numbers. The Forty-second Congress meets at a period of general content, happiness and prosperity throughout the land. Under the wise administration of the National Government, peace reigns in all our borders, and the only misunderstanding with any foreign Government is, we may hope, at this moment in process of honorable, cordial, and lasting adjustment. We are fortunate in meeting at such a time, fortunate in representing such constituencies, fortunate in legislating for such a country. I trust, gentlemen, that our official intercourse may be free from personal asperity. Believing that all our labor will eventuate in the public good, and invoking the blessing of Him without whose aid and guidance we labor in vain. I am now ready to proceed with the further organization of the House, and as the first step thereto, I will myself take the oath prescribed by the Constitution and the laws. [General applause.]

ADMINISTERING THE OATH.

Mr. DAWES, the senior member of the House in continuous service, administered the oath of office of Speaker.

Then the Speaker proceeded to administer the oath to the members, beginning with members from the New-England States, who ranged themselves in an arc of a circle in the area in front of the Clerk's desk, and took the oath with uplifted hand.

They were followed by members from New-York and New-Jersey, then by the members from Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland and so on.

Two members from the Southern States took the modified oath.

OBJECTION TO CERTAIN SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, objected to the swearing in of ALFRED M. WADDELL, of North Carolina, as being disqualified from holding office.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, objected to the swearing in of the Tennessee members, on the ground that the Election law in Tennessee had been repealed, and that they were elected without the sanction of the law. He presented a protest from the citizens of Tennessee, and explained that the Tennessee Legislature had by one sweeping measure repealed all the acts of a previous Legislature, including the Election law.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, moved that the Tennessee members be sworn in, and that their credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections.

The motion was agreed to, and they were sworn in, three of them taking the test-oath of 1862, and five the modified oath of 1868.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, moved that the Mississippi representatives be sworn in and their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections. He argued in support of his motion, contending that the time had passed when a State of the Union was to be refused a representation in Congress, and that there were many precedents for the election of the same person to fill a vacancy and for the succeeding Congress.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, contended that the proposition was a direct violation of the constitutional provision which required biennial elections of Representatives.

Mr. BINGHAM's motion was agreed to—yeas 119, nays 79, and the Mississippi members were accordingly sworn in, and their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections.

This completed the organization of the House.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution declaring the following persons officers of the House for the Forty-second Congress: EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk; N. G. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-Arms; O. S. BUXTON, Doorkeeper; W. S. KING, Postmaster, and J. G. BUTLER, Chaplain, being the officers of the last House.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, presented, as the Democratic candidates for the same positions, the names of JAMES G. BERRETT, of the District of Columbia; N. EISENBERG, of Pennsylvania; OWEN THORN, of California; SEATON GALES, of North Carolina, and Rev. IGNATIUS D. COOPER, of Delaware. Rejected by a party vote of 86 to 125.

Mr. DAWES' resolution was adopted, and the officers named in it were duly sworn into office.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

The delegates from the territories, seven in number, were then called and sworn in.

NOTICE TO THE PRESIDENT.

A committee of the House was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to proceed to business.

Messrs. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, NIBLACK, of Indiana, and SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, were appointed.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE PROPOSED.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a concurrent resolution for an adjournment *sine die* on Wednesday next, the 8th of March, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, suggested that the resolution should lie over until the committee appointed to wait upon the President should make its report.

The resolution was agreed to without the yeas and nays, 147 to 17.

DOUBTFUL MEMBER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Pennsylvania, called up the case of Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, to whose swearing in Mr. MAYNARD had objected.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, stated that Mr. WADDELL had, before the war, held a judicial office, that of Clerk and Master in Chancery, which required an oath to support the Constitution, and had afterward held a commission of Lieutenant-Colonel in the rebel army, thus becoming obnoxious to the third section of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. KELLY argued that Mr. WADDELL was under no disability, and could take the oath with as good a conscience as he (Mr. KELLY) could. The office held by Mr. WADDELL was in no sense a judicial office, but a clerical one. He admitted the fact of Mr. WADDELL having taken the oath to support the Constitution, but denied that it was taken in connection with a judicial office. He moved that Mr. WADDELL be sworn in.

The motion was agreed to, and the modified oath was administered to Mr. WADDELL.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The House then proceeded to draw for seats—a proceeding attended with the usual uproar and confusion—Mr. DAWES being permitted, through courtesy, to select his seat before the drawing; and then, at 4:20, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Saturday, March 4, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.15	44	..	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	30.16	39	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	29.83	34	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.04	32	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Charleston, S.C.	30.18	53	S. W.	......	Clear.
Cheyenne, W.T.	29.63	29	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	30.03	41	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.22	41	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.08	37	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne	29.51	34	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	30.02	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	29.88	25	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.08	41	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.23	35	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.20	48	..	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis	30.16	60	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.01	36	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	30.29	50	W.	......	Clear.
Nashville	30.27	42	..	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.28	52	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York	29.95	38	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	29.95	43	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.99	33	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.04	38	..	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.24	35	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.89	34	E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.10	29	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.41	55	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.22	53	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	43	..	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.98	34	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Toledo, O.	30.08	34	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Washington	30.09	41	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Wilmingt'nN.C	30.31	46	..	Calm.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.14	38	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-London	29.85	33	N.	Brisk.	Snow.
Mt. Washingt'n	28.76	15	..	Calm.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Says the *American Register*: "Poor good old Mrs. BUSQUE is gone! Her buckwheats, pumpkin pies, gingerbread, steaks, coffee, &c., were known as being the best in Paris. She was kind and charitable, and during the late American war fed gratuitously many who were in Paris without means. Her *cuisine* was purely American, and the very best; she had procured all her recipes from the States, and her greatest gratification was to please the American community."

EUROPE.

Evacuation of Paris by the German Troops.

Review of the Invaders in the Bois de Boulogne.

Unrestricted Communication With the French Capital.

The German Kaiser Preparing to Return to Berlin.

Signs of the Restoration of Peace in France.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Evacuation of the City by the German Troops—Review of the Germans in the Bois de Boulogne — Communication with Paris Unrestricted — The Emperor Wilhelm Preparing to Go Home.

LONDON, March 3.—The German troops have all left Paris. The evacuation of the city terminated at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning, in accordance with the terms of the Convention. A dispatch from Havre the 3d, says that the Mobiles and National Guards have been disbanded, and that the trenches around the town are being filled up.

VERSAILLES, March 4.—The Emperor WILLIAM reviewed the German Landwehr, Guards, Artillery and Pioneers, in the Bois de Boulogne, yesterday. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, Gen. MOLTKE, and Count BISMARCK, were present.

All restrictions as to persons passing into and out of Paris have been removed.

The Emperor goes to Berlin on Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Disturbances at Angers, in France—Several Lives Lost—The Belgian Army Reduced to a Peace Footing.

BRUSSELS, March 4.—A dispatch from Lille to the *Echo du Nord* reports serious disturbances at Angers, an important city in the French Department of Maine-et-Loire, in which several persons were killed and wounded.

The measures for placing the Belgian Army on a peace footing have been carried out.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Illness of Mr. Gladstone—A Want of Confidence Proposition in the House of Commons—Colonial Policy—Defective Iron-clads—Italian Affairs.

LONDON, March 3.—Mr. GLADSTONE is ill, and retired early today from the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. DILKE gave notice of a resolution of regret that the Government had assented to the holding of the Black Sea Conference on the conditions dictated by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

A discussion took place upon the colonial policy of the Government, particularly as regards South Africa.

LONDON, March 4.—The Royal Commission has condemned the iron-clad *Waterwitch*, whose engines are worked by hydraulic power. The iron-clad *Hotspur* has been approved by the same Board as a coast defense ship, but is declared unsuitable for an ocean voyage.

FLORENCE, March 4.—It is officially announced that a treaty of commerce with the United States of America has been signed.

The Minister of War will soon ask of Parliament a credit for the manufacture of arms and the construction of defensive works.

A North Carolina Magistrate in Trouble.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4.—In the House of Representatives today Mr. JUSTIC, (Republican,) introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged charges of a disgraceful nature made against E. W. JONES, Judge of the Second Judicial District of this State. The resolution was passed and the committee appointed. The charges grew out of a newspaper account of the occurrences in a Magistrates' Court in Washington County, wherein Judge JONES was a defendant, and was charged with drunkenness and an assault upon a negro woman.

The New-England Billiard Tournament—Close of the Contest.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 4.—The games deciding the disposition of the second and third prizes of the New-England billiard tournament were played today. MELVIN FOSTER, of Norwich, took the second prize, $150, and MATT HEWINS, of Hartford, the third prize, $50. FOSTER and HEWINS both beat STONE, of Hartford, a third party to the tie, and then played off. FOSTER gave HEWINS 400 points, and won by 1,000 to 967. FOSTER's average, 27 6-7. Best runs, 270, 126 and 82. This ends the tournament.

Six Men Drowned at Appalachicola, Fla.—Capsizing of a Small Boat from a Coast Survey Vessel.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 3.—The Captain of the Gulf steam-ship *Lucas* brings distressing information from Appalachicola, Fla., that Mr. BISSELL, Mr. PEARL, and four men of a United States Coast Survey vessel, were drowned last Sunday by their small boat capsizing.

Accident at Cairo—Two Men Drowned—New Mines in Utah.

CAIRO, Ill., March 4.—ROBERT OWENS and another man, name unknown, fell from a boat, last night, and were drowned. It is supposed they were intoxicated.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 4.—A letter received today, from a reliable party in East Cañon, says that good placer diggings have been struck there, and claims have been located for miles. There is great excitement in the vicinity. The smelting works on this cañon are also running successfully, but considerable snow on the mountains prevents prospecting.

Mail Communication Between Halifax and Liverpool.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 4.—It is expected that the Allan Steam-ship Company will take the next contract for carrying the mails between Halifax and Liverpool, Mr. INMAN having given notice that he will terminate the present contract on the 17th of June.

JOHN MILLER and JOHN MYERS, both residing at No. 138 Allen-street, quarreled last night in the lager-beer saloon No. 138 Allen-street, about the French-German war. The dispute led to blows, when MYERS drew a knife and stabbed MILLER over the left eye, causing a severe and painful wound. The wounded man was sent home, and MYERS locked up.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

COMPENSATION

BY L. B. MOORE.

As singing after silence is, or sun is after rain,
So may the lesson be that tells the blessedness of pain:

For only at the ending of the journey lies the crown;
And none see all its light but they who on its light look down.

Life's labor won is never won, until it first be lost;
As priceless things most priceless are when bought at priceless cost.

The sorrow and the sinning that are o'er shall be the way
That leads us from a darkened past into a brightening day.

Though still, as in the past, the night must come before the morn;
The loftiest loves in sorrow still must deepest down be born.

Not all on page of parchment, or on monumental stone,
The records have been graven that the universe hath known:

God still is writing gospels in the lives of those that sin;
E'en while their hearts refuse to let the graver's chisel in.

Though all have sinned, and still they sin, it shall not be in vain
That any human heart has drunk the dregs of human pain;

Or not in vain the sky of life is dark with clouds of woe,
While all its misty mountain-tops are clad in trackless snow:

The light shall shine out brighter when at last it flashes through;
And evermore the old shall be the pathway of the new.

—*Old and New.*

A SKATER'S LOVE AFFAIR.

Love is always young; and this is the reason, I suppose, why the "old, old story" is the youngest; that is, the most attractive, the prettiest, the pleasantest, which a novelist can offer to his readers. I acquiesce in this circumstance now. As one grows older one becomes more acquiescent; and, besides, I have another reason. There was a time, however, when I was known as a scorner of love. Among my modes of expressing my scorn was an objection which I frequently reiterated to the everlasting love-entanglement which a novelist makes his *point d'appui*. Many a tirade have I vented, and held many an argument with my friend Cuthbert Dean on this subject, when we lodged together one Winter in London, during which I, requiring some light reading, and objecting on principle to the common run of novels, perused SCOTT's *Red Gauntlet* a dozen times over, because so little of the interest of that powerful novel arises out of the tender passion.

I have referred to my friend Cuthbert Dean. When we lodged together, in days now long ago past, I regarded Cuthbert with the warmest friendship; friendship, in fact, took with me the place of love. That tendency to admire which we all have and exhibit, most of us, by regarding young ladies as angels, was expressed by me in elevating Cuthbert Dean to the position of a hero. He was what admiring people regarded as a clever, good-looking, popular, honorable young man; and to me he seemed handsome as Adonis, clever as Apollo, the most delightful of companions, the most sincere of friends.

One evening, after my tirades against the passion of love had been unusually long and strong, Cuthbert said:

"I thoroughly enjoy sitting in this armchair, and looking into the fire; and though your conversation, Fred, is beginning to have somewhat of a sameness, I don't mind it. But I am anxious about you, my dear boy."

"How so?" I said.

"Why, you are in the most dangerous position of any man I know. Any evening I may come home, and hear you suddenly turned sentimental instead of sarcastic. And you are not safe. You may be rash; may go and make a fool of yourself with any female."

"I suppose," I said, "that you mean that when a man thinks he despises young ladies, he is in that position of false security which is the most dangerous of all positions. The idea is a common one; but, in my case—"

Cuthbert interrupted me.

"I don't see that yours can differ from that of others. You are what is called 'nice' by girls; you are good-looking, you are other good things; but there is nothing so very heroic about you, Fred."

I was rather vexed at this speech. We like friendship to be mutual; and as I thought Cuthbert a hero, I wished to be rated by him as one. However, unconscious of my annoyance, he resumed:

"I have known several cases. There was Jenkinson, who railed quite as much as you do, and married his washerwoman. There was—But I'll tell you what it is, Fred; I've had this in my mind for some time; and as I take a friend's interest in you, I'm determined to put a spoke in the wheel of fortune, so far as it may be turning adversely to your good luck. I wrote to a relative in Gloucestershire, saying I was coming down, and that I should bring a friend, if it was convenient. He replied very satisfactorily this morning. So we will run down; and in ten days' time you will propose to my relative's daughter. She is a rare girl, and you are a good fellow, though a trifle nonsensical, and will suit her excellently."

"Am I to understand," I said, "that I accept your invitation on the terms of marrying your cousin, or whatever she is?"

"Of course, you know what I mean," Cuthbert said, taking his feet off the fender, and refilling his coffee-cup.

Well, we went down together the next day. I found Cuthbert's relative's house a very pleasant place for a visitor. The mansion itself would have shocked Mr. Ruskin, being built in the Italian style; but it did not shock me. I was pleased with its long white front, looking out from the trees that embowered it, and especially with some evergreen shrubberies. I like such scenery as that amid which Mr. Pitcairn's house was situated—hilly for Gloucestershire, but, in reality, merely undulating. I like such scenery, I say better, for a length of time at least, than that which is finer, but, except for holiday excursions, too exciting.

Avice Pitcairn was like the scenery amidst which she had been brought up. At first I thought her an agreeable girl so far as girls could be agreeable, that is, negatively. Young ladies, I held, should, like children, be seen and not heard; and I found that I frequently surveyed Avice with some pleasure. She was not strikingly handsome, not even strikingly pretty; but (these were the impressions of her I at first formed,) she was pretty; a quiet English style of prettyness that would depart, I mentally said, with youth and bloom, in the melancholy way in which the prettiness of girls slowly but surely does depart.

As I have implied before, Avice was at first not much heard. I have since ascertained that, being young, she was shy; and as the days went on and we became better acquainted, she grew conversational; and I found somehow that still she was not too talkative. She pleased the sense of hearing. I found myself talking to her with as much pleasure as I received from looking at her.

"I like such fresh innocent girls as your cousin Avice," I said one evening to Cuthbert, as we walked quickly up and down the verandah. The evenings were cold just now, and each one colder than the last. "Her mind is pure as any star in that great glittering arch above us," I said, looking up to the frosty skies. "It is an elevating change from the fast fools and worn-out cynics of London to such society."

"Just so," returned Cuthbert, with a considerate smile. But he said nothing more; and just then Mr. Pitcairn came out into the verandah, rubbing his hands in evidently good spirits.

"A most promising sight," he said, looking up at the bright multitude of stars; "a delightful evening;" and he shivered.

"Let me fetch your coat, papa," Avice said, who had followed.

"No," Mr. Pitcairn said; "to shiver with cold is to me a most delightful sensation."

"Indeed!" I said, feeling on my part that the sooner we were all round the fire within the better.

"You do not look as if you agreed with papa, Mr. Bernard," Avice said to me, smiling.

"I like it because it affords a hope of some skating," Mr. Pitcairn said. "I am passionately fond of skating. Do you skate, Mr. Bernard?"

"O yes," I said.

"Are you a figure-skater, Mr. Bernard?" Avice asked.

"Yes," I said, in a matter of course tone. (I am somewhat conceited about my skating.)

"I'm delighted to hear it," Mr. Pitcairn said. "We will have a famous turn together if the frost holds. Avice, put the thermometer out; and I propose, gentlemen, that you each put a basin of water outside your window-sills to-night. We shall so be enabled to judge more accurately to what depth it will have frozen during the night. Avice, go in and get out my skates—the skeleton pair, and two or three others, that Mr. Bernard may have a pair to his mind."

I soon discovered that on the subject of skating Mr. Pitcairn was a rabid enthusiast. He talked of nothing else during the whole evening; and as I, too, am interested in the art, I did not find the conversation tiresome. Indeed, I suppose I showed a good deal of interest, and may have seemed conceited as to my own proficiency.

"Do you skate?" I said to Avice.

"A little," she returned; "papa is teaching me."

"She's pretty good for a girl, but gets on slowly," Mr. Pitcairn observed; "teaching anything is tiresome work, and teaching skating is no exception."

"I shall be glad to take your post of instructor," I said eagerly. I did not think teaching Avice would be tiresome.

"By all means," Mr. Pitcairn said; "I shall be infinitely obliged to you. Avice, we have been in the house an hour; just run out and see whether that saucer of water I placed in the cucumber frame is frozen over yet."

"Does Giles skate?" Cuthbert asked.

Avice, at the door by this time, stopped and laughed.

"Yes," she said; "he is most persevering, poor fellow. But he is slower than I am; isn't he, papa?"

"O, Giles," replied Mr. Pitcairn, "is beneath contempt. Now, Avice, go and look after that saucer."

Subsequently upon that evening, Cuthbert came into my bedroom, and volunteered to me some information regarding Mr. Giles. Mr. Giles was younger than either of us, it appeared, and therefore not in possession of a certain fifty thousand pounds which would be his property when he came of age. He had been struck by Avice's attractions, and had proposed to her.

"And she?" I asked eagerly, quite forgetting myself when Cuthbert gave me this piece of information.

"Made no reply which need discourage you," Cuthbert returned, laughing. "Now don't look silly, Fred; you have merely carried out my theory that you are not superhuman. I hope you will succeed, old fellow, and I think, from what I have noted, that neither Giles nor any one else is likely to interfere with your success. Good night and good-by; for I must reseek the *fumum et opes strepitumque* to-morrow morning before you are up."

"You are not going back to London to-morrow?" I asked, but he was out of the room before my question was ended. He had not given any hint before of so immediate a departure, and I was still wondering and surmising about it when I fell asleep; and when I awoke, and saw the sun glittering on my frosted window-panes, Cuthbert was gone.

Mr. Pitcairn was in high spirits at breakfast that morning; for all the water in every basin had frozen, and the thermometer was at fourteen.

"The ice will bear to-morrow, on the smaller pools, at least," he said, "and we shall enjoy the ignominy of Giles."

"You are very cruel, papa," Avice said. "Poor Mr. Giles! I wonder if he has learnt to strike out with both legs yet. One cannot help laughing at him, it does look so very awkward, the sight of a man striking out each time with the same leg. But you must, really, papa, be less hard upon Mr. Giles than you were the last time he skated with us."

"Mr. Giles seems a favorite of yours, Miss Pitcairn," I could not help saying.

"Not at all," she said; "I don't think he is a favorite of anybody's, except upon the principle that people like those who amuse them, and Mr. Giles amuses everybody. So far as that goes, he is a universal favorite."

I felt relieved in my mind, and curious to see this Mr. Giles.

Mr. Pitcairn now informed us that he might be expected about mid-day. We had hardly finished breakfast, however, and were only just beginning the pleasant walking and talking in the verandah which generally followed that meal, when the sound of rapid wheels was heard, and directly afterward a dog-cart swept round the last turn of the avenue. Not till he was within a few yards of the hall-door did the driver, a very large and rather ugly man, moderate his speed; and then, throwing the reins to a groom who sat by him, he jumped down while the cart was still moving fast, tumbled nearly on his nose on the gravel, rose, shook hands with Avice and Mr. Pitcairn vehemently, and equally vehemently with me, though I had never seen him before that instant. He took me so by surprise that I passively accepted his salutation. Miss Pitcairn laughed; I think she perceived by my manner that we had not met before, and, besides, she knew Giles very well.

"Now, Mr. Giles," she said, "you are too impetuous, as usual. You should wait to be introduced to gentlemen whom you do not know. Mr. Giles—Mr. Bernard."

"I beg pardon," Giles said. "I really took it for granted I was going to meet Cuthbert Dean here, and I did not look in the gentleman's face till too late. I thought he was Cuthbert, of course."

"It's a very venial fault, and you need not have taken it up," Mr. Pitcairn said to his daughter. I noticed, by the way, that during the whole of that day Mr. Pitcairn's manner was unusually gracious to Giles; the more singularly so, because he had spoken of him upon the previous night with such supreme contempt. I was puzzled, but I determined to make the proposal I was about to make to Avice all the sooner. I excogitated the matter all day; I prepared an elaborate oration; I calculated the various ways in which she might answer, and made myself ready to reciprocate suitably to any one of them. I would take the plunge, I decided, the very next day. Perhaps, if the frost held, I should have an opportunity on the ice.

But if I intended to be quick, some one else was quicker. We happened to be all four of us in the verandah that day when the first dinner-bell rang, walking rapidly up and down it; Mr. Pitcairn with Avice, to whom he was communicating, I supposed, some household matters; I with Giles, whom I did not like on further acquaintance. He bragged about himself, and it appeared to me very likely that he lied. Certainly, if he spoke the truth, there had been no such shooting as his in Scotland that Autumn, and there would be no such riding in England this Winter. He was offering, in his loud hurried way, to back himself to kill twelve blue rocks out of fifteen, at twenty-six yards rise, when the bell rang.

"We must go in, I suppose," I said with alacrity, and I opened the hall door, and Mr. Pitcairn, who did not like dinner to be kept waiting, went within as soon. About ten minutes before, he had handed over to me the pair of skates that I was to use to-morrow, and when I had been upstairs about ten minutes, I remembered that I had left them in the verandah. I had better fetch them at once, I thought; Mr. Pitcairn would be displeased if I seemed to neglect his loan. And, just now, I was very far from wishing to displease Mr. Pitcairn. So I put on the coat and vest I had thrown off, and went down stairs again. As I opened the door of the verandah, I heard Avice's voice. I wondered she had not gone in to dress, and was just about to compliment her on the short time she was about to give to the frivolity most dear to females, when I stepped forward, and caught her very words.

"I am surprised at your coming forward again, Mr. Giles, as I told you before, it can never be."

I had heard enough. I was well pleased with what I had heard, but I did not pay my compliment nevertheless. I went upstairs again at once instead; and at dinner, if I was not agreeable, I was at least cheerful; while Giles, though Mr. Pitcairn talked to him constantly, was as ill at ease as a big school-boy would be dining out, or would have been, at least, in the good old times when big boys were big boys and nothing more.

The next morning I rather expected to find Giles missing; he would never stay, I thought, in a house where he had been refused the night before. But when I came down to breakfast he was there, talking more freely than he had talked on the previous night; and (the frost, to Mr. Pitcairn's great delight, had continued, and in the basins set out, as on the previous night, every drop was frozen) he went with us down to the pool on which Mr. Pitcairn thought we might safely commence.

Giles, off in as great a hurry as usual, got his skates on before any one else, and immediately careered round the pond at a considerable speed, but striking out with one leg only. This mode of progression may possibly satisfy the skater; it certainly amuses the spectators. Avice and I were both moved to laughter by the rapid and unconscious Giles, and so was Mr. Pitcairn, though he tried hard to hide his mirth, more even than we did. Presently, however, we three had also our skates on, and Mr. Pitcairn commenced a series of performances which I could only envy. For my part I executed a few eights and threes, which were about the extent of my accomplishments; and I felt much humiliated by observing that Avice was, it appeared to me, completely mistress of the outside edge, and executed feats which were quite beyond my skill. Meanwhile Giles, still using one leg only, spun round and round the pool.

"Now, Mr. Bernard," Avice said, rather mischievously I thought, "are you not about to commence your instructions? Papa is engaged yonder in cutting out Constantinople."

"You ought to teach me, and not I you. I feel very small at this moment, Miss Pitcairn," I said. "I suppose you can cut out words on the ice, too."

"Short ones," she returned, as she finished a graceful backward stroke.

Girls look well skating, when they can skate. Avice, despite her father's remark, skated better than any girl I ever saw, before or since. And she looked well then, on easy her poise, with her bright unsuspecting face and sly large eyes turned upon me.

"You ought to be my instructor, not I yours," I said. "Will you cut a word on the ice for me?"

"If I can," she returned. "What word?"

"By accident I overheard your reply to Mr. Giles last night in the verandah," I returned. "Now suppose that I have put to you the same question as he did. Cut the answer."

Avice, taken quite by surprise, blushed very much, looked this way and that, and evidently did not know what to do.

"Avice, dear," I said drawing closer to her, "you promised."

She clasped her hands imploringly, and looked this time straight in my face.

"How could you?" she said. And then she cut one letter and stopped. "I cannot go on," she faltered. But the letter she had cut was a Y.

"Avice, my own Avice!" I said; and I think it is possible I might have offered her the support she so little needed on the slippery ice, but that, looking round, I saw Mr. Pitcairn, who had cut Constantinople three or four times over, standing still now and looking at us. He did not seem overpleased; perhaps there was some imperfection in his last Constantinople.

"I am afraid," Avice said, with the blush still on her face, "that you must get papa's skates to agree with mine before you can call me what you have just called me."

"I will soon see about that," I replied.

"And I will go and teach Mr. Giles the outside edge. Why, papa is doing it already," Avice said. "Please go up to them and leave me; I am so confused, and really I don't know what I have answered, after all. Do go, please."

"On condition that you do not recall your answer, whatever happen," I said, "I will go."

"Not if I can help it," Avice replied.

And thereupon I left her, and skated away to where Mr. Pitcairn had commenced instructing Giles, being eager to broach to him what had just occurred. I hardly doubted that he would consent. I had a fair, though not a large property, and I had seen nothing in Mr. Pitcairn that I thought likely to interfere with consideration for his daughter's affections.

When I came up to him, Mr. Pitcairn was absorbed in his task as an instructor.

"Nothing easier, Giles, after a little perseverance. Lift your left leg—so—well in front of you, and cross it over your right; now incline your body boldly to the right, and try to make a circle on your right leg."

"Just say it all over again," Giles returned.

Mr. Pitcairn repeated his remarks. Thereupon Giles raised his left leg, and stood still.

"Let me give you an impetus," Mr. Pitcairn said; and he pushed him gently from behind, an operation which resulted in Giles going forward on one leg some two yards, with an inclination to the left rather than to the right, and measuring his length on the ice at the end of the attempt. Mr. Pitcairn picked him up.

"Not hurt, I hope?" he said. "You should have got your left leg well over your right, putting it down, of course, whenever you feel yourself falling."

"O, I thought I was to keep it up all the time," Giles observed.

"Excuse me, Mr. Pitcairn," I interrupted; "I have something important to mention to you."

"In one moment, my dear Sir," Mr. Pitcairn returned; "as soon as I have put Giles into the way. Now, Giles, look here;" and Mr. Pitcairn, throwing his left leg across his right, illustrated the outside edge on the right foot by describing a circle, inclining toward the latter side always, and putting his left foot down to the outside of his right repeatedly, for Giles' instruction. "You see, by throwing the left foot well over, you get the inclination," he said. "Now try again."

"I daren't throw the left foot over," Giles returned; "at least I can't."

"Well, go on till you can," Mr. Pitcairn replied.

Giles thereupon commenced a series of feeble attempts to "get round," diversified with frequent falls and much bodily anguish. Meantime I told Mr. Pitcairn what had occurred, and asked his consent. To my considerable surprise, he refused it.

"I am very sorry," he said. "During the last day or two I have suspected that something of the kind was going on. I hope we shall continue friends."

I pressed him for reasons.

"My dear Sir," Mr. Pitcairn said, cutting a 3, "I am not bound to give you my reasons. I very much regret that this has happened."

"You will allow me to say good-by to your daughter?" I said.

Mr. Pitcairn gave a hesitating consent, and at the same time suggested that I should at least stay to dinner. But I declined, and returning to Avice, acquainted her with the stoppage which her father had put on our designs. I am afraid I was not as much distressed as I should have been at the look of disappointment which came over her face, and at the tears which rose into her large eyes. I was, however, decidedly put out by the explanation she gave of her father's conduct.

"I did not expect he would refuse; but I am not surprised. It is Cuthbert's doing."

"Cuthbert's!" I said. "It cannot be."

"But I know it is," Avice returned.

"Cuthbert is the soul of honor and friendship," I said. "What proof have you?"

"I should not have made the assertion if I had not some proof with which to support it," she replied.

"I cannot believe Cuthbert would act in such a way until it is proved against him."

"You believe in me no more," Avice answered, "than a lawyer does in a witness. Perhaps papa's refusal came from some penetration into character. You do not care for me so much as you do for your friend."

I was beginning to repudiate this statement when Mr. Pitcairn skated up to us.

"Avice," he said, "I have just been under the painful necessity, for reasons which appear satisfactory to myself, of refusing my consent to an engagement between you and Mr. Bernard. I think that, as Mr. Bernard proposes to leave us at once, your interview had better close."

Avice, a little offended still, held out her hand. I took it, bent over it, shook hands in a somewhat stiff fashion with Mr. Pitcairn, and then departed.

It is needless to say that the train which conveyed me to London conveyed a miserable man. In addition to love, friendship seemed about to be lost to me; and the double blow was a cruel one. One feels very foolish usually when one's favorite hero is thrown down from his pedestal and made to look ridiculous in the mire. But I was too wretched to be annoyed by this view of the matter. I think I may say it was not for myself I was annoyed so much as for my friend, that so much kindness, agreeableness, and cleverness should have been but a deception; that even Cuthbert Dean, the soul of honor, should have gone the way of the rest of the world, and have shown himself deceitful and a double-dealer. I could still hardly believe it; but a very few days after my arrival in London I received a letter from Mr. Pitcairn, which thoroughly confirmed what Avice had rather hinted than stated. Mr. Pitcairn reiterated his great regret that circumstances should have occurred to cut short my visit, and expressed a hope that I should revisit Gloucestershire when the first unpleasantness had worn off. He added that partly, though not wholly, he had acted in the matter on the advice of Cuthbert.

Doubt after this, of course, was ridiculous. It was, perhaps, just as well that Cuthbert, at present was away from town, as I might have gone to his rooms in my hot anger, and an irreparable quarrel have ensued somehow. As it was, I admit that for several hours I tried to devise some scheme or other of revenge. Perhaps his club might take it up as an ungentlemanly transaction, and I seriously meditated bringing his conduct before the Committee of the Chesterfield, an association particularly strict respecting the honorable conduct of its members. Unfortunately, on consideration, it was apparent that the publication of the matter would inevitably make me ridiculous, as I should have to state that Mr. Dean, having induced Mr. Bernard, both members of this club, to accompany him down into Gloucestershire, on the understanding that he was to recommend him to a young lady, had recommended somebody else. This would never do; and express the thing however I could, it always appeared to me that the members of the club, when they discussed it, would use terms which made my share in the matter a supremely absurd one.

To one of my friends at the Chesterfield I did indeed confide the matter. The result was that my affair down in Gloucestershire began to be a club joke against me about two days afterward, and continued to be one for a month or so till it was worn threadbare by reiteration. As a consequence, I objected to my species more and more, and took to discovering out-of-the-way places of refreshment, where men dined whom I never saw anywhere else.

After I had spent a month in this very unpleasant manner, I received a call one day. Formerly the non-occurrence instead of the occurrence of this event had been noteworthy, for when I was in good spirits I was popular and had many friends. But now, the joke against me having been worn out, or, as I think now, but did not think then, the men seeing that the affair was really to me too painful for a jest, I did not get much of their society; only a few intimate sympathizers attempted to sooth my melancholy and dropped in at rare intervals.

This time, however, the visitor came up much more quickly than usual, indeed very rapidly. Looking up from the chair where I passed hour after hour of, I am afraid, weak and idle despondency, I recognized Mr. Giles. He stayed with me half an hour, and his visit was, beyond all comparison, the most aggravating one I ever underwent. He was in boisterous spirits. He evidently was annoyed because I was not in boisterous spirits.

Had he learnt the outside edge? I languidly asked.

Yes, he could do it splendidly; and he exemplified the attitude on my carpet. I have since learned that he has not the remotest idea of it with one foot, and hardly any with the other.

Had he only just left the Pitcairns? I inquired.

Only lately.

Was Mr. Pitcairn well?

Very well. By the way, in confidence, as I seemed interested, there was every probability that he would before long become a married man. Avice Pitcairn—did I recollect her? Generally thought pretty and interesting.

Indeed! I said. A positive engagement, might I ask?

Well, not exactly a positive engagement; he had not gone so far that he could be liable for breach of promise. Dangerous thing to go so far with a girl. I seemed put out—perhaps I had been the defendant some time or other in a breach-of-promise case, or the plaintiff even. Mr. Giles here laughed. He begged pardon for alluding to the subject.

At this point I confess I lost patience. I sprang up.

"Your conversation is rude and annoying," I said; and I was going on to express my sentiments in the same free manner, but Mr. Giles had himself risen, and was already descending my stairs with greater rapidity even than he had climbed them. A sudden anxiety took possession of my mind that his precipitation would result in a fall; but, rushing out upon the landing, I saw that Giles had already reached the bottom, and was passing out through the door. I shouted "good morning," repentant of my rudeness, but Giles did not reply. He was half way down the street already.

I was left in worse plight than ever. Hitherto I had only blamed fortune; and the hope that, notwithstanding our little quarrel, Avice was thinking of me in the quiet Gloucestershire manor-house, as I was of her in the crowded streets of London, had been some consolation; but now Avice was false as I was faithful. A pleasant predicament always; insult, as it were, added to injury; despair, too, instead of hope; for, till Giles' visit, hope had lingered with me. I had hitherto still hoped against hope, clinging to the idea that the obstacle to our engagement was, after all, one of the ordinary crosses of love; but now matters seemed serious indeed. All, in fact, was over. Lost to me forever was the desire of my remaining days—the only thing that, youth being now nigh spent, seemed sweet between me and the grave. Lost was the fair, pure English girl whom I had hoped to

'Bear with me smiling through the shocks of life;'

and that with the loss of love should be involved the loss of friend, seemed to me harder still. Only for a few days, however, I lay in this abyss of despondency. I then received a letter from Avice, which very decidedly established the fact that Mr. Giles had a tendency to gasconade. She said that she wrote with great hesitation, inasmuch as she was compelled to do it without her father's knowledge. But she thought I ought to be prevented from receiving any false impression that her marriage to Mr. Giles was forthcoming. Mr. Giles had stated his intention of visiting me in London, (of that visit, and of what occurred at it, the reader has been informed,) and she knew that he was a little addicted to exaggeration, and his wild statements were generally made to the advancement of his own reputation. But I was to remember, Avice said, that she was a girl of her word, and having passed that, she would keep it, (so far as remaining single for my sake went,) unless I would release her. And even if I did release her, she would not accept Mr. Giles.

With this the letter ended, but there was inclosed (it was February by this time) the first flower of the year—a snowdrop.

I gazed at the snowdrop for about three-quarters of an hour, and then placed it in water in a vase on the mantel-piece. It refreshed my eyes much during the day, till toward evening I went out to dine, revisiting, for the first time for many days, the Chesterfield. My reappearance there pleased my friends, who welcomed me and congratulated me on the improvement in my spirits.

When I returned to my room, the first object I saw, on opening my door, was a man with his back partly turned toward me deliberately examing my snowdrop, which he had taken out of the vase. Looking again, I recognized Cuthbert. This was coolness indeed; and my feelings rose to a height of fury compared to which those I had lately entertained toward Giles in the same apartments were the milk of human kindness.

Cuthbert had turned as I entered, and now came toward me, holding out his hand. But I stood still, folding my arms, in an attitude of rejection as dignified as it is possible to conceive. Cuthbert stopped, and his face wore a look of genuine astonishment:

"You act well, Sir," I said; "but it won't do. I have learned lately not to be surprised at very remarkable circumstances; but I confess I am surprised at your insolence in visiting these rooms. Allow me to add, that the sooner you are out of them the better."

"You compliment me on my powers of acting," Cuthbert said, taking up a very unconstrained position in front of my fire.place; "but I think it is you who have missed your vocation in not going on the stage—on the transpontine stage, at least. However, I partly guess the cause of your denunciations. Now let us have an armistice, and come down with me to-morrow to Gloucestershire. You have been mistaken."

"Can you clear yourself?" I said, eagerly.

"Come and see," Cuthbert said tranquilly. "And now let me tell you of my wanderings. I have been abroad, as you know." And settling himself in my easiest chair, Cuthbert began to talk of a foreign tour he had just been making, fluently and easily; and, inasmuch as from his manner I saw that he at all events hoped to vindicate himself, and as I had some idea on my part that our journey of to-morrow would lead to something better even than restored friendship, I too sat down and listened affably.

It was exhilarating on our arrival next day to meet Avice in the avenue, accompanied by Giles. But a shy look that she gave me when we shook hands reassured me. It was a look that indicated much more pleasure than did that with which Giles regarded Cuthbert. So red did Giles grow, and so confused did he seem, that I noted his embarrassment even while I drank the look of Avice's eyes. By this time, Mr. Pitcairn appeared in the avenue and came up to us, not looking over well pleased when he recognised me. However, he made a shift to be agreeable, and remarked that he was afraid February would go without another frost.

"I hope the Winter is gone in other ways," Cuthbert said. "As we are all here together, I may as well force matters to a general explanation at once. When I recommended Mr. Giles to you, Pitcairn, as a son-in-law, in place of my friend Bernard, on the sole ground that the former was the richer, you ought not to have divulged by whom the recommendation was made."

"Perhaps I ought not," Mr. Pitcairn said, reddening; "it was careless on my part. But don't you think this conversation had better be dropped? It is not upon your recommendation that I urge my daughter to accept Mr. Giles, but upon my own."

"Please do not go, Miss Pitcairn," Cuthbert said. Avice stayed. "When I recommended Mr. Giles to you, I did so in sincerity, supposing it very possible that your daughter might be willing to place herself in a position to give him annual instructions in the outside edge—in other words, to marry him. But it seems she is unwilling still."

"Against my wishes—against my strong wishes—for her welfare."

"You mean, that there being two candidates for your daughter's hand, one rich, the other only fairly endowed in that direction, you prefer the former."

"It is very cool of you, thus publicly to catechise me on my own grounds," Mr. Pitcairn said. "But for our relationship and friendship, I should stigmatise your conduct in stronger terms."

Cuthbert interrupted:

"I am surprised at you, Pitcairn. You are a decent fellow generally, and yet you are yielding to the unrighteous Mammon in a most inexcusable manner. You want to force Giles on your daughter, because he will be able to buy a large property in the county."

"I wish her to marry him," Mr. Pitcairn said coldly, "and also that this conversation shall cease."

"If I acted on your last wish," Cuthbert said, "and Avice acted on your first, and acted, after what has occurred, as I should know, most reluctantly, you would repent it to the last day of your life."

"And how so, Sir," Mr. Pitcairn said.

"That fifty thousand pounds, which is Gile's great attractiveness, would be reduced," Cuthbert answered, "to a small annuity, enough to enable Giles to buy a pair of skates now and then as a luxury, but not more than enough."

"Nonsense! nonsense!" Mr. Pitcairn said. "You are wrong, my good man. Isn't he, Giles?"

Giles, who had stood biting the end of his stick during this dialogue, replied in a very hang-dog manner,

"Not entirely so, I suppose."

"You speak truly for once," Cuthbert said, regarding Giles rather severely. "I'll explain. A very large sum of money, double exactly of what Giles will have, was left to me by an uncle of both of us, who, preferring me left me every penny of his property. I thought this unjust, and I have, therefore, in my possession a deed of gift making over half this sum to Giles when he comes of age. That is his prospective property. Now, if he proceeds in this affair any further, I shall simply destroy that deed of gift. What do you say, Giles?"

"Why, that the matter must given up, of course," Giles returned without hesitation.

"Very wel.," Cuthbert said, and turning to me, "You understand, old fellow, I hope, why I recommended Giles. From a circumstance which happened to me once, by reason of which I shall remain unmarried through life, I conceive the desirability of proving a wife before she is chosen. I have done as much for you."

"And a very humorous way you seem to have of settling the matrimonial arrangements of my family," Mr. Pitcairn said. "Don't think I shall fall in with your ideas for one." And he went angrily into the house by himself.

"There'll only be a few light March frosts before the flowers," Cuthbert said. Avice was weeping.

But she is now Mrs. Bernard, and does not weep, I think, much more than most people.

KRAVENS.

—*English Society.*

AN AMUSING INCIDENT CONNECTED WITH THE THEATRICALS AT CHATSWORTH.—An incident, which will be regarded as rather odd and unique, may serve as material for some curious speculations as to the force of imagination, and also of the sympathy between our visual and olfactory organs. Col. Flint, of the Guards, a bully and duellist, described in the *dramatis personæ* as a "fire-eater," was to stand with his back to the red glowing chimney-piece in "Will's Coffee House." The period is that of GEORGE I., when it was fashionable for great bloods and bucks of the day to smoke long pipes, designated as a "yard of clay." With such a pipe Col. Flint had duly provided himself for rehearsal; and to make his stage-business more perfect, soft-rolling clouds of smoke began to issue from the bowl, and float over the once famous coffee-room. In no time came the manager, speaking quickly, "My dear H——, on no account attempt to smoke! The Queen detests tobacco, and would leave the box immediately."

"But there's no tobacco in the pipe," replied the Colonel.

"Oh—come—nonsense."

"Look here!"—and the Colonel took out of his waistcoat-pocket a handful of dried herbs. "I got them in Covent Garden Market this morning, on the way to rehearsal."

"Well, we smelt tobacco the moment we came within sight of the stage," said Mr. DICKENS; "the pipe must be foul."

"It is quite a new pipe!"

MARK LEMON now came up, and protesting that he also had smelt tobacco, and that the pipe must have been an old one reburnt, to look clean, the offending clay was flung aside.

Before the next rehearsal, however, another pipe, warranted new and pure, was obtained, independent of which it was placed in the fire, and kept there at white-heat long enough to purify it ten times over, even had it been one of the unclean. Again the cloud began to unfold its volumes over "Will's Coffee-room;" and this time Sir JOSEPH PAXTON came running from the seats in the front to the stage, declaring that the Queen so detested the smell of tobacco that smoking must really not be attempted. Once again the Colonel protested the innocence of his pipe, in proof of which he produced a handful of dried thyme and rose-leaves from his waistcoat-pocket. In vain. Sir JOSEPH insisted that he had smelt tobacco!—"They all smelt it!" So this second yard of clay was sent to shivers.

But the Colonel had chanced to see a "Model of the Battle of Waterloo" exhibited some years before in Leicester-square, in which the various miniature platoons of infantry, as well as the brigades of artillery, were supposed to be firing volleys, the clouds and wreaths of smoke being fragile fixtures. These capital imitations of clouds and wreaths of smoke were discovered, on very close examination, to be composed of extremely fine and thinly drawn out webs of cotton, supported on rings and long twirls of almost invisible wire, and attached at one end to the mouths and muzzles of the miniature cannon and musketry. This model for a triumph in the art of smoking a pipe in the presence of a Queen who abhorred tobacco, was now adopted by Col. FLINT, but held in reserve for the morning rehearsal of the full-dress rehearsal of the same night, when there would be a preliminary audience.

He ventured to flatter himself that all these delicate considerations and assiduities would be much applauded and complimented, both by the accomplished author and the management. Far from it. No sooner was the cloud of apparent smoke perceived to issue from the pipe, than the manager, stage-manager and Sir JOSEPH PAXTON hurried together to the too assiduous Guardsman, begging him on no account to persist in this smoking!—this smoke—or this (on examining the smoke) appearance of smoking. It would be most injudicious. Her Majesty would think she smelt tobacco, and this would be as bad as if Her Majesty really smelt it. At the same time, they added, collectively, that they themselves had smelt tobacco, no matter from what source or what cause! Of course there was an end of the matter, as we were all anxious to be harmonious; and the discomfited "fire-eater" of the comedy did the best he could to bully the company in "Will's Coffee-room" with his empty-bowled and immaculate yard of clay. These minute details, however, will serve to show the pains that were taken even with the slightest parts of this performance—pains that were worthy of the *Comédie Française*.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE DARK WOOD.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

Upon an eve I sat me down and wept,
Because the world to me seemed nowise good;
Still autumn was it, and the meadows slept,
The misty hills dreamed, and the silent wood
Seemed listening to the sorrow of my mood:
I knew not if the earth with me did grieve,
Or if it mocked my grief that bitter eve.

Then 'twixt my tears a maiden did I see,
Who drew anigh me o'er the leaf-strewn grass,
Then stood and gazed upon me pitifully
With grief-worn eyes, until my woe did pass
From me to her, and tearless now I was,
And she, 'mid tears, was asking me of one
She long had sought unaided and alone.

Him I knew not of, and she turned away
Into the dark wood; while my own great pain
Still held me there, till dark had slain the day,
And perished at the gray dawn's hand again.
Then from the wood a voice cried: "Ah, in vain,
In vain I seek thee, O thou bitter-sweet!
In what lone land are set thy longed-for feet!"

Then I looked up, and, lo, a man there came
From 'midst the trees, and stood regarding me;
And, once again, my tears were dried for shame;
But he cried out, "O mourner, where is she
Whom I have sought o'er every land and sea?
I love her, and she loveth me, and still
We meet no more than green hill meeteth hill."

With that he passed on sadly, and I knew
That these had met, and missed, in the dark night,
Blinded by blindness of the world untrue,
That hideth love, and maketh wrong of right.
Then 'midst my pity for their lost delight,
Yet more with barren longing I grew weak;
Yet more I mourned that I had none to seek.

—*Fortnightly Review.*

COOKERY FOR THE POOR.

HOW TO DINE AND SUP WELL FOR LITTLE MONEY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In Mr. HELPS last work he makes one of his characters (Count Maremma) say, in a letter to his father: "By the way, you would hardly believe how thoroughly ignorant they (the English) are here in all classes of the art of cookery. We used to be taught, I remember, in our school-books that the ancient British lived on acorns. I am sure that if any great shake were to happen to this country—I mean if they met with any great political disaster, and the nation were to degenerate—they would gladly go back to their raw acorns, and be delighted to get rid of the tiresome arts of roasting, baking, boiling and stewing which have been impressed upon them by their Roman and Norman conquerors * * * And again: "The English know nothing about mushrooms, and leave the best kinds of those admirable fungi untouched." One of your correspondents lately noticed this trait in the average English housewife, who so invariably prefers to send her husband by way of dinner a can of tea-water mostly made by pouring hard water over sloe-leaves rather than furnish him with a decent bouillon prepared in the *pot au feu*. And what is this *pot au feu?* In England it is unknown. The Scotch, owing probably to their ancient close connection with France, learned something of the culinary art and the use of the *pot au feu* at the same time that they learned to love claret. In almost every Scotch farm-house and kitchen is to be seen the big earthen pot, in which bits of mutton, pork, beef, every vegetable almost that can be named, together with a liberal amount of barley, are thrown. This furnishes the nourishing and savory broth for which the Scotch are famous. With the less carnivorous French it is a more simple affair. A Parisian dame described it to me as follows: Any quantity of beef from one to five pounds must be put into an earthen jar or pan having a close-fitting lid, with a little salt, and water in the proportion of a quart for each pound. Boil it so as to skim the grease off, and then add carrots, a parsnip, leeks in abundance, turnips, celery, four ground cloves, and let it simmer on the top of the oven for from seven to ten hours. Only simmer—for a bouillon boiled is a bouillon spoiled. The meat and vegetables may be served on one dish, and the soup in another, with bread. The beef when cold next day can be eaten with shalot or tarragon vinegar. Gipsies understand this kind of cookery. Under their tents I have tasted soup in no respect inferior to the celebrated mess that Meg Merilies provided for Dominie Sampson. As a boy I remember having along with comrades snared two or three dozen sparrows, larks and fieldfares, and taking the birds to a laborer's wife, with a request that she would cook them for us. This she did after a fashion. She certainly cut off their heads, and pulled off most of the feathers. I think that she even picked out the gizzards, but I am not at all sure of this. She then boiled them altogether, with some black pepper, in the interior of a heavy dough dumpling. We ate it, of course, because the birds were of our own catching; but if it had been served up for our school-dinner, I do not think we could have got it down. Many years after I was sojourning at a very humble little auberge in the south of France, and saw a French gentleman empty his game-bag, the contents of which hardly attained in value to the achievements of our school days. There was certainly one quail, two or three jays, and what looked like a tame pigeon that had been starved; the rest were tomtits, wrens, and, I fear, one or two robin-redbreasts. Nevertheless our hostess joyfully announced her intention of making a salmi therewith, and I watched the operation with real interest. The birds were first cleaned as carefully as fowls; they were then rolled in thin pieces of fat bacon and roasted for about twelve minutes. Afterward the wings and breasts were cut off and put aside. The rest was cleared off the bones and minced very fine, with some shalots, garlic, cloves, salt. To this was added about half a bottle of white vin du pays—vieux Barsac, I think—and a few truffles and small mushrooms. This was all simmered together for a quarter of an hour, the wings and the breasts in reserve were thrown in, and it was served up on dry toast. I was invited to partake of it, and can conscientiously affirm that I have never before or since tasted anything more delicious.

In the matter of vegetables our poor people have not only very little variety, but they hardly make any effort to procure more. Yet most of our rural laborers have gardens for which they can easily obtain manure; but with cabbages, onions and potatoes they are content. Jerusalem artichokes are cultivated without trouble; beetroot is excellent and nourishing, so are leeks; but we hardly ever see them in a cottage garden. As for other things which play such an important part in French cottage cookery, pumpkins, white beans, lentils, salsify, and the various kinds of peas—the prud'hommes and mangetouts, or sugar peas; where do we see them grown or used? Even at rich men's feasts the clean-eating, nutty-flavored rampion, and the morsel of the chopped leaf of the tarragon plant, which a salad requires to be perfect, are mostly conspicuous by their absence. Then, again, of the quantity of fish which is literally wasted on our coasts, there are tons of fish offal which would be carted away as valuable manure by the industrious little Frenchmen, but which simply poison the very atmosphere with us. There is a fish soup which THACKERAY has celebrated, known as bouillabaisse, passionately beloved by the people of Marseilles and the Southern French, concerning which a great authority, I thing MURRAY, says, "Try"—not eat, mind, but try—"the bouillabaisse." It is composed of onion, tomatoes, oil, saffron, bread, flavored with herbs and garlic, and, to be perfect, should contain specimens of thirty different kinds of fish. What I tasted on the Quay at Marseilles, at the sign of *à la bon Bouillabaisse*, comprehended, I was told, sardines, tunny, crayfish, oysters, turtle, red mullet, another delicate little pink fish, the name of which I forget, with a flavor of salmon; and I also observed one species unknown, but which seemed to consist of eyes, teeth and gelatine. Many of these are rare and expensive here, but the beauty of bouillabaisse is that it can be made of any kind of fish, such as are at certain seasons both cheap and plentiful in the towns and villages on our coast. Dabs, haddocks, codfish cuttings, whitings, plaice, skate, mussels, mackerel, fresh herrings and eels, or any fresh-water fish will answer the purpose. For myself I would willingly have dispensed with the saffron and part of the oil, but this is a matter of taste. To the Marseilles fishermen the dish without saffron, oil and garlic would be *un plat manqué*, and our own working classes are not insensible to the attractions of the onion in almost any form. M. FRANCATELLI, in his *Cookery for the Working Classes*, gives his receipt for bouillabaisse as follows: "Shred into a saucepan four onions, six tomatoes, thyme and savory oil, and a wine-glass full of vinegar, pepper, salt, and a pint of water for each person. Boil this for fifteen minutes, throw in what fish you have, cut in pieces, and when the fish is thoroughly cooked serve with bread." In the same little volume there is to be found a "relish for a poor man's supper," which I think is worth noticing as a specimen of what is both savory and inexpensive. In the original oysters were the main ingredient, but it was written in the blessed days, when natives were not dear, and when oysters as large as a small plate were cheap enough, but mussels are an excellent substitute. The mussels, after being carefully washed, are to be boiled with salt until they are open. They are then to be taken out of their shells and boiled in their own liquor, to which butter, chopped parsley, flour and a little vinegar have been added. Place them on some toast in a dish, strew all over their surface equal quantities of bread raspings and grated cheese, and hold a red-hot shovel over the top until it becomes slightly colored; then M. FRANCATELLI adds, almost touchingly, "eat this little delicacy while hot." Am I right or wrong in believing that the knowledge of such a "little delicacy" being ready for him, together with a pint of good beer, would bring the average working man straight home on a Saturday night with his wages in his pocket, instead of spending them at the public-house?

UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.—The advisableness of aiming at a cyclopædic range in knowledge has had so much said in its favor of late years, by an extreme school of thinkers, that a few remarks on the subject will not be out of place. That, at quite an early stage in civilized education, men must cease to aim at universality in knowledge, and must be content to specialize, would seem to be almost self-evident. Lord BACON's declaration that he "had taken all knowledge to be his province" was, as coming from him, neither unmeaning nor presumptuous. Yet for all intellects but that very small number which, like his, have an almost superhuman width and grasp, a narrower range would be admitted, one would think, early to become an essential necessity. Living, then, as we do, in a time when the natural development of the scope of the intellect has been abnormally stimulated, we are compelled to recognize the need of specialization, whether for purposes of teaching or of research. We have seen that the tendency of subdivision is to curtail freedom in the growth and use of the mental faculties, to induce poverty and comparative narrowness in mental production. This is the account on the side of loss; let us see what there is to be said on the side of gain, and how far a balance may be struck. In a word, then, if we lose scope and freedom by curtailment and division, we gain in accuracy and clearness. The minute accuracy of modern verification makes the ground solid as science advances; and if it is true that science "moves but slowly, slowly," it is no less true that her progress is sure. The subdivision of labor gives us, in fact, all that can by possibility be given by way of compensation for the great loss, the high standing-point and wide freedom of universal knowledge. It is the very cradle of sound criticism, for as each worker understands his own field of knowledge better and better, there grows up an increasingly large body of men well qualified to chastise the charlatan and unvail the impostor.

What is chiefly wanted in order to minimize the evils of division is interchange of thought, and improvements in the machinery of interchange. Much has been done already in this direction by magazines and periodicals, themselves subdivided and classified into departments which would have severely puzzled the editors of the *Tatler*, *Spectator* or *Guardian*. More may yet be done by deepening these existing channels of thought; more still by simplifying as far as can be done the terminology of science, and by a judicious and early introduction of some skeleton form of scientific training into school routine. After all, the man who may be most sure of reaping the best results of both the wide and the special, the universal and the divided, in knowledge, is he who to a thorough acquaintance with his own branch of science adds the opportunity of conversing with men equally thorough in theirs. *Unus homo, nullus homo* is a true antithesis. And, conversely, the man of special knowledge in some one distinct department of learning, who is also a man of parts, may become by converse with his peers something intellectually resembling the best men of an elder time—no more an isolated unit, but a host in himself.—*Saturday Review.*

THE PRUSSIANS IN PARIS IN 1815.—On the 28th the Allies were within a day's march of Paris. During the forenoon small bodies of French troops entered the city in the greatest disorder. The groups of poor country people flocking in, with cart-loads of furniture, provisions, cows, horses, and sheep, continued to be a most distressing spectacle. Paris, however, was "perfectly tranquil," and "Mr. BONAPARTE" was at Malmaison. "Never, to my recollection," writes the diarist at 8 o'clock in the evening, "not even on days of festivity, have I seen so many genteel persons on the boulevards, from the Rue de la Paix to the Porte St. Martin, as to-day. Crowds of elegant females are promenading, brought out by the critical state of public affairs, yet looking cheerfulness and confidence. Miserable remnants of half-destroyed regiments are constantly passing before these gay companies, but the eyes here are not much connected with the heart. The middle of the Boulevard is crowded with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, going and coming to and fro the headquarters—where? at the gates of Paris! Close to these horrid trains of destructives people are sitting on chairs, reading the newspapers, eating ices, and sipping lemonade. Is it not more than probable that, in a few hours, these seats will be filled with the dead and dying? What reason have we to feel confident that Paris will not be sacked? We are Parisians. That is the reply." "At ten o'clock at night," records this Parisian Pepys, "the first Prussian prisoner has just passed; he was escorted by five grenadiers of the National Guard, and walked along dejectedly, leading his horse by the bridle. I hope, for the sake of the nation, that his escort will be able to protect him from the fury of the ruffians who now compose the French army.' Setting the imputation of "ruffianism" on one side, you will not fail to perceive that our blonde friends in the helmets—they wore shakos at Waterloo—were not much more popular with the French in 1815 than they are now in 1871.

From 2 until 7 in the morning of Friday, the 30th, the guns were heard roaring in the plain of St. Denis. The departure of NAPOLEON for Rochefort (where he gave himself up to Capt. MAITLAND) was officially announced. "The soldiers appeared in the streets half drunk, and crying *Vive l'Empéreur!* (poor devils!) with the ferocious expression of untamable brutes; their rage against the Prussians, the Royalists and the English is in the last degree ferocious." The principal part of VANDAMME's corps had now arrived; alarm spread, most of the shops were shut, and there were expectations of a great combat on the morrow. At 10 o'clock at night the gossips of the Boulevards said that the intention of the Allies was to blockade Paris. "The Parisians have become all of a sudden in terror of famine, and crowds are flocking to the merchants to purchase provisions. The public spirit is very low."

On Sunday the situation became somewhat more defined. The idea of resisting *à outrance* seemed to have been abandoned by the chiefs of the Provisional Government, who may in part have owed their change of mind to a very terse message sent in by BLUCHER, who observed that if an immediate surrender did not take place it would be his painful duty to bombard Paris until not one stone remained on another. There was some fighting, and much more manœuvring, on the 3d of July; and the diarist asks if WELLINGTON is again "waiting for 7 o'clock in the evening," a curious confirmation of one of the most-hotly disputed Waterloo stories. At 3 in the afternoon the firing ceased, and Bondy, Guilleminot and Guinon were the head-quarters of the Allies, whose commanders refused to treat with any but the municipal authorities of Paris. Some of the Marshals visited the British lines, and "interviewed" the Duke. And now once more the diarist: "Five o'clock in the afternoon. An armistice is concluded—terms unknown—universal joy. Stocks sixty-two."

On the ensuing Thursday, the 6th, the barriers of Paris were quietly given up to foreign troops, and the remains of the French army sulkily marched out westward, to be known for some months afterward by the appropriate nameof "Les Brigands de la Loire." A body of 3,000 National Guards proceeded to StDenis to pay their respects to Louis XVIII., that unwieldy exile having come by easy stages from Ghent so far toward his faithful capital. On Friday the 7th the Prussians took possession of the Palace of the Tuileries; and on Saturday the white flag of Bourbonism was hoisted on all the public buildings side by side with the national ensigns of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and England. *Consummatum est.* The Prussians were in Paris.—*George Augustus Sala, in Belgravia.*

HOW WALKING STICKS ARE MADE

Sticks are manufactured both from large timber of from two to six feet girth, and from small underwood of about the thickness of a man's thumb. The timber, which is chiefly beech, is first sawed into battens of about three feet in length and as many inches in width; and from each of these battens are afterward cut two square sticks, with square heads, in opposite directions, so that the middle portion is waste wood. The corners of each stick are afterward rounded off by a planing process called "trapping," and the square head is reduced by a small saw to a curve or rectangular bend, so as to form a convenient handle. When a number of sticks are brought in this way to the exact size and pattern, they are polished with great care, are finely varnished, and packed in boxes or bundles for the market. Many sawn sticks, however, are supplied with bone and horn handles, which are fastened on with glue; and then of course there is less wood waste, as a larger number of them may be cut from one batten.

A very different process takes place in the manufacture of sticks from small underwood, in which there is no sawing required. The rough unfashioned sticks, which are generally of hazel, ash, oak and thorn, are cut with a bill in the same way as kidney-bean sticks, and are brought to the factory in large bavins or bundles, piled on a timber tug. There must, of course, be some little care in their selection, yet it is evident that the woodmen are not very particular on this score, for they have in general an ungainly appearance, and many are so crooked and rough, that no drover or country boy would think it worth while to polish the like of them with his knife. Having arrived at this place, however, their numerous imperfections are soon pruned away, and their ugliness converted into elegance. When sufficiently seasoned and fit for working, they are first laid to soak in wet sand, and rendered more tough and pliable; a workman then takes them one by one, and, securing them with an iron stock, bends them skillfully this way and that, so as to bring out their natural crooks, and render them at last all straight even rods. If they are not required to be knotted, they next go to the "trapper," who puts them through a kind of circular plane, which takes off their knots, and renders them uniformly smooth and round. The most important process of all is that of giving them their elegantly-curved handles, for which purpose they are passed over to the "crooker." Every child knows that if we bend a tough stick moderately, when the pressure is discontinued it will soon fly back, more or less, to its former position; and if we bend it very much, it will break. Now the crooker professes to accomplish the miracle of bending a stick as it might be an iron wire, so that it shall neither break nor "backen." To prevent the breaking, the wood is rendered pliant by further soaking in wet sand; and a flexible band of metal is clamped down firmly to that portion of the stick that will form the outside of the curve; the top end being then fitted into a grooved iron shoulder which determines the size of the crook, the other end is brought round so as to point in the opposite direction, the metal band during this process binding with increasing tightness against the stretching fibres of the wood, so that they cannot snap or give way under the strain. The crook having been made, the next thing is to fix it, or remove from the fibres the reaction of elasticity, which would otherwise, on the cessation of the bending force, cause it to backen more or less and undo the work. In the old process of crooking by steam, as timber-bending is effected, the stick was merely left till it was cold to acquire a permanent set; but in the new process a more permanent set is given by turning the handle about briskly over a jet of gas. The sticks being now fashioned, it only remains to polish and stain or varnish them; and they are sometimes scorched or burned brown, and carved with foliage, animal heads, animal heads and other devices.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Brigands.—What is it that makes brigandage a stigma and an opprobrium to the country that fails to repress it? Brigandage is robbery, personal violence, often murder. In other countries besides Italy and Greece, unhappily, robbery, personal violence, and murder are committed without exciting the same execration as the deeds perpetrated by the brigands of Greece. Garroting and plundering the old and infirm; stoppages by night on lonely roads, with threats of "Your money or your life!" burglaries ending in the shedding of blood, for the sake of a booty in cash or valuables, are all bad; bad enough, and to spare; but universal feeling regards them as venial offences when compared with the system of kidnapping so ruthlessly practised by the robbers of Greece. Why should it be so?

Brigandage is robbery, personal violence, extortion, kidnapping, torture, and murder combined; but, if we inspect it closely, it is something more; and it is that something more which excites our execration. An ordinary robber, garroter, or murderer attacks his victim, and his victim only. He despoils him of what he has, and there is an end of it. He makes no one but the patient suffer, at the time, or previous to the consummation of the act of violence. The brigand makes his victim merely an instrument to work on the feelings of others—the screw to be put on the affections of his friends. A merely rich man in the hands of brigands, supported by no love or respect from without, would be comparatively of little worth. It is not the prisoner who is squeezeable, but his belongings. A house-breaker, resisted and forced to fight, will kill his opponent in the heat of the strife. The brigand in cold blood tortures his prisoner, and kills him, if need be, to extort from others the money demanded. The prisoner may care less about his own sufferings, and his own life, than his friends care for him. The brigand knows it, calculates upon it, and takes advantage of it. He is aware that affection is sometimes stronger than self.

It is this infliction of vicarious torture, this cowardly crushing of one heart by cruelties exercised on or threatened to another, which brands brigandage with its superlative infamy. By seizing the person of one beloved object, the brigand thrusts his hand simultaneously into many pockets, and so commits a concentrated theft. He robs in safety people at a distance. He does not give fair fight, nor anything like it. There is no possibility of an honest stand-up struggle; no pretense to the conduct of loyal belligerents.—*All the Year Round.*

St. Paul's.—Since the time of Sebbi, King of the East Saxons, the church built on the highest ground, and "named after the apostles to the gentiles," has represented the core of British civil life, and is yet the heart of London. Its bell throbs like a pulse through the arteries of the great city; its symbolic golden cross and ball shine resplendent in the serene heights above the sullying Winter fogs that creep up the valley of the Thames; its monitory clock looks calmly down upon the roar and rattle of the busy thoroughfare beneath, and with deep yet penetrating chime claims the passing reverence even of the hurried wayfarer, who computes his distance from a remote destination "starting from St. Paul's." There are buildings, churches, doorways, old nooks and corners of quiet streets, and even "dead" walls, which to the fancy of some men have acquired a personality that makes them like living things, suggestive of cherished memories, homelike instincts, early hopes—places in the familiar lineaments of which human lives seem to have mapped themselves; but it is not in Charing-cross that such old friends are to be found. Round St. Paul's the true Cockney finds them clustering still; and amid them all the great old cathedral itself leads the thoughts that come of day-dreams from the familiar customs of the "Bow and String" to the immensities of space above the golden arrows of that mighty dome, and so to highest duties and reminders of a living love.—*English Society.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There are many persons who will be interested in learning the exact measure of the damage for kissing the wife of another man. A Magistrate at New-London, Conn., having before him a culprit guilty of this heinous but fascinating offense, fixed the penalty at $2, which any reasonable man would be willing to pay. The defendant, however, either regarded it as excessive, or deemed his dignity hurt or his rights interfered with by the prosecution, for he at once appealed to a higher tribunal. The injured husband, on the other hand, seems to have regarded the imposition of this paltry fine as trifling with his most sacred rights, and, disgusted at the "law's delay" and the offender's impudence in appealing from the first decision, took the matter into his own hands, and thrashed the destroyer of his domestic peace as soon as he left the court-room. Meantime the appeal stands, and it is to be hoped that the Supreme Court of Connecticut will decide this momentous question "without fear or favor," and accord to the married and the unmarried all their rights in these matters.

Godless men sometimes give utterance to the daring heresy that the sanctity of any person's character is wholly a matter dependent on the prevailing opinions of the time and place in which he lives. The burning of heretics was the work of pious men, who thought they were doing God's service, and the "holy men" of today do some rather odd things. One, Sheik Obeyd Ullah, of Neyree, in the Van-San-Jak,—all this is in Kurdistan, or near it,—lately visited Erzeroum, where he had a reception which is described as "more than princely." In 1867, the Sheik, who is spoken of as a "holy man," destroyed the old cathedral church of Katoona, belonging to the Nestorians, which was built during the reign of Constantine the Great, and has also, it is stated, been guilty of a thousand other atrocities—murders, abductions, and wholesale robberies—his victims being invariably the poor Nestorians and Jews in the neighborhood. It is said that the orders issued at various times for the trial of the man have all been abortive, owing to the criminal complicity of the several *valis* and their subordinates, to whom they were directed. In the view of the enlightened Mussulman of Kurdistan Obeyd Ullah has acquired a very strong odor of sanctity from the blood of the Jews and Christians whose death he has caused.

The great objects of life are attained mainly through co-operation and association. Among the most praiseworthy objects for which clubs have ever been formed is that which the Laughing Club, of Newcastle, Ky., has in view. Some sensible persons of that town, whose affairs are either so small or so promptly attended to that its people have time for enjoyment, ately organized and pledged themselves "in the full belief that frequent cachination is essential to the preservation of health, and that association is most productive of that essential," to observe a certain constitution and by-laws. What these documents require, the uninitiated know not, but if it is anything that will provoke and keep up innocent hilarity, the Laughing Club is a beneficent institution, and its members deserve to "grow fat" by "frequent cachination."

Matrimony has been held from time immemorial a sovereign balm for the healing of family differences. In the notable case of the Capulets and Montagues the remedy was ineffectual, owing to the bungling manner in which it was applied, but in Iowa lately they had a case in which the cure seems to have been perfect. The grandfather of the bride had been killed by the father of the bridegroom, who had in turn been dispatched by one of the sons of the first murdered man. As a matter of course, these little exploits had interrupted the good feeling of the two families, and almost divided the people of the town into two hostile parties, but now the *entente cordial* has been restored by the happy union of the two houses, and the population are rejoicing at the return of peace to their little community.

Duluth, Minn., is a place which the railroad men of the North-west have been hunting for, and which the officers of the Signal Service Department of the Army, and a few other hardy mortals, have found. Its many attractions as a place of Winter sojourn have been lately descanted upon in the halls of Congress, but not half its charms have been described. A trifling incident which occurred there a few days ago is suggestive of some of the serene enjoyments of its population. A gaunt but able-bodied and healthy wolf was shot while "prowling around the Presbyterian Church." With such familiar neighbors the Dulutherans must have a social time of it.

The valentine season is now well passed, and we hope with happy results. In looking back upon the sentimental absurdities of the period, the funniest that we find consist of what were published in England, under the name of "Christian valentines." Those who regard it as wicked to transmit their affections directly in ardent prose, or "honied lies of rhyme," or cannot reconcile it with their piety to disseminate cupids in costume of wings and a bow and arrows, drawn by placid swans down an unknown stream to unimagined bliss, were thus enabled in the most correct manner to intimate decorously, and even devoutly, the feelings of their hearts. Missives were prepared for them at a very moderate cost, in which the beloved object is addressed as "servant, sister, mother, and wife"—most proper and unobjectionable terms—and allowed to infer the burning passion of the sender from an empty landscape with a meandering stream or so, and perchance a scene of rural innocence and pastoral purity, together with some very ambiguous verses filled with Scriptural allusions something after the following style:

> Do you love the Rose of Sharon—
> 'Tis the altogether lovely!
> I do love the Rose of Sharon,
> It is altogether comely.

They have, at St. Joseph, Mo., a genuine "mad-stone." A citizen of that place was lately bitten by a rabid dog when this wondrous talisman was providentially at hand. When placed within two inches of the bitten member, we are told, the stone was attracted violently to the wound, and adhered to it until all the poison was extracted. Where this marvelous mineral came from, or whether there are more of the same sort in Missouri, we are not told; but it certainly is not right that St. Joseph should be so blest, while all the rest of the world is afflicted with dogs, but has no "mad-stones" in store.

One Mr. Lidstone, who claims to be a poet, lately applied to a London magistrate for a summons against the proprietor of the *Hornet* for libel. The *Hornet*, it seems, had stung Mr. Lidstone to the quick by some pointed remarks with regard to his claim to bestride the winged Pegasus at all, and more particularly with regard to the means which he took to induce mankind to accept the rich effusions of his genius. This wicked *Hornet* had stated that a jury of medical men would pronounce Mr. Lidstone a lunatic, and had advised the tradesmen whom he visited with his lucubrations to kick him. What "harmonious madness" he may have vented while in a "fine frenzy" we know not, but, though Horace tells us that the inspiration of the poet is akin to madness, Mr. Lidstone was of opinion that "it ought not to be so set down," and, as to the kicking, he had decided objection to it. The Magistrate, however, didn't think he had ground for a suit, and very sagaciously remarked that he appeared to be "too thin-skinned for a poet." This is, indeed, an unfortunate characteristic for poets and "oratorical illustrators of the Holy Scriptures."

Young America continues to display the high and enterprising spirit for which he has gained a wide reputation. It is well known that his genius expands nowhere to greater advantage than in the great West, and his exploits there do credit to his early training in the East. In Pekin, Ill., a few days ago, a boy in his teens got intoxicated, and when his father ventured to interfere with his disorderly proceedings, knocked that venerable gentleman down, and proceeded to vindicate his personal rights by pummelling the meddler therewith until he was rescued by the citizens. Another youth in the same progressive community was playing billiards, when his father had the impudence to intrude upon his recreations and urge him to go home. He proceeded to put a stop to these parental solicitations by knocking down the author of his being with a chair. In this case, however, paternal authority prevailed, and the young man got a sound drubbing, and was carried home by force. Though temporarily discomfited, the boy showed much mettle, and may yet succeed in "meeting his fate heroically in the presence of thousands of spectators," as felons in the West occasionally do.

Lately the children of the village of Kincardine, in Scotland, met at a social gathering under the delusion that the proper thing to do was to have a good time, when a solemn clergyman who addressed them checked their exuberant disposition to applaud, by telling them that "there would be nothing of that kind, and no laughter, in Heaven," and that such boisterous manifestations of feeling were "inconsistent with religion." What such a man could have said to excite the most demonstrative of children to applaud it is difficult to imagine, but at all events, his sanctimonious reproof must have destroyed all wish in some of those gleeful boys and girls to go to such a gloomy Heaven. They would much prefer to regard that happy place as the scene of

> "One glorious round of holidays,
> Without a school between."

There is something wrong in the constitution of human nature or in the Scotch clergyman's religion.

An eccentric old doctor, Sylvanus Brown by name, has recently died at Derry, N. H., leaving a curious will. His body, which nobody wants, he wishes to have buried "by the compass," in an exact east and west line in the geographical centre of a lot, incased, (the body, not the lot,) in an "ungilt, unpainted, unvarnished, plain, chestnut coffin," and he objects to having the spot where he slumbers desecrated by any "monument of man's device." Out of his worldly fortunes he sets apart a fund which must be allowed to accumulate until 1918, and then be invested in "good native nuts and cider," to aid in the celebration of the bicentennial anniversary of the town. Dr. Brown's last wish was, that on that festive occasion the glasses of the "first minister" should be brought forth, and the good people of the town should "drink to the glory of God in such measure as should be good for the health of each." Now what more genial and kindly wish could a dying doctor have, but Brown left a son, a scurvy fellow, who cares little for the promotion of God's glory by the simple means suggested in his father's will, and less for the enjoyments of the people of Derry two years hence, and who, therefore, is trying to prove that his deceased parent was insane, with a view to laying his sacrilegious hands on the cider fund. We trust the New-Hampshire Courts will not allow the sacred trust of the good doctor to be diverted from its object.

While the learned but depraved Mr. Rulloff has been showing the world that philological researches may be carried on in conjunction with the still darker pursuits of the burglar and the cutthroat, a sentimental youth named George Edward Ward has appeared before a Police Court in Liverpool, who proves that a propensity for thieving is not inconsistent with the tender emotions of love. This young man, at the romantic age of seventeen, went to visit a brother-in-law who had "one fair daughter," and the custody of the funds of the Flockton Co-operative Society. These two possessions proved about equally attractive to his susceptible heart, and he fell violently in love with both. It would be harsh, perhaps, to say that he cared more for the money than the maid, but it was more easy to obtain and more difficult to keep while he remained at Flockton, and so, having secured the lucre to the extent of £25, he made off in the night. He left a note for his "dear Elizabeth," with the information that he loved her dearly, but "tired of being humbugged at home," was "speeding away." "I wanted to leave here," he says, pathetically, "so I made free with £25 of the Society's money. You will forgive me, if nobody else will." Of course she will, or she is no woman. George Edward closes his tender epistle with the assurance that he shall think of her when far away, and that he dreamt of her last night, and throws in the following touching contribution to the world's stock of sentimental literature:

WILT THOU FORGET ME!

> Wilt thou forget me when thou shall depart,
> And give to another that hand and that heart?
> Wilt thou, rejecting that tear and that sigh,
> Leave him who loves thee in sadness to die?
>
> Wilt thou forget me when strangers are near,
> Breathing soft music of love in thine ear?
> Oft hast thou spoken of vows sweet to share:
> Will they be broken when I am not there?

As the ardent youth was overtaken by the minions of the law before the steamer left Liverpool, he did not speed away, and may yet secure "that hand and that heart," if he is not forced to "speed away" to Botany Bay, or to be immured in a gloomy dungeon to pine for his absent love, and think how much better it would have been to be humbugged at home in her sweet society than thus to "bewail his outcast state."

Art Notes.

The sale of Mr. Thomsen's collection of pictures will take place at the Somerville Gallery on Tuesday next. Among them we find some fine specimens by Triebel, Von Schendel, Caille, Pecrus, Ronner, Saintin, Seignac and Troyon, while our native artists are well represented. Among the most noticeable works are Saintin's "First Born;" Henrietta Ronner's "My Pups;" Triebel's "Ruined Mill"—a fine, strong picture; Troyon's "Landscape;" Casilear's "Swiss Scene;" Shattuck's "Autumn;" S. R. Gifford's "The Compagna;" Guy's "Little Star;" Durand's "Summer Afternoon;" James M. Hart's "Sunday Afternoon;" Eastman Johnson's "Woodcutter," and J. McEntee's "Twilight."

NEW PICTURES, &C.

Our picture-galleries show but few new pictures, just now, though we are informed that some very noticeable ones are on the way. At Schau's is a very charming painting by Van § Amberg, "Far From Home," full of feeling and rich in color, though there is something rather cold about the lady's face. In the same gallery is a strong landscape by Leu and a head in marble of "Elaine," by Van Wart. The face is nicely molded, but the features are rather those of an American matron than a British maiden. The lady is too old and too prim-looking by half.

At the rooms of the Century Club, on Saturday night, there was a fine display of new pictures by native and foreign artists, of which we may speak at length hereafter.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The water-color exhibition of the Academy of Design has closed. Pictures for the forty-sixth annual exhibition of oil paintings will be received at the Academy from March 27 to April 1.

A New Women's Hospital.

A petition to the Legislature has been prepared, and was in circulation, yesterday, to secure an appropriation for the purpose of building a Women's Hospital and school for professional nurses, an enterprise which was some time ago projected by the Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Women's Institute. Although the Dispensary branch of the Society, which is entirely supported by the members, is in a flourishing condition, the Society is obliged to appeal for outside aid to carry out its benevolent design to erect the hospital. The officers of the Society have been assured by some of the City authorities that a strong effort will be made to prevail upon the Common Council to appropriate City lots for a building site.

MARRIAGE PORTIONS.

Views of Correspondents.

We make the following selections from a large number of letters which have reached us, in reference to the proposal recently made by a young New-Yorker that dowries should be given with girls upon their marriage. The correspondence below represents all classes of readers, and all shades of opinion.

Another Young Man's Opinions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading the letters of your numerous correspondents on the dowry question, one is struck by the amount of self-denial and elevated feeling possessed by the upper classes of New-York society, and you are entitled to the thanks of the community for giving us an opportunity of showing how much better we are than growling cynics would have us believe. Here is spread before our admiring gaze, the spectacle of young men shrinking from the hymeneal altar from purely "kind-hearted and honorable motives;" of a benignant "Mr. Buckskin" showering marriage portions on all his young friends (his face, doubtless, beaming like Mr. Pickwick's) and financially straightening out the course of that "true love" which the immortal William says never did run smooth; of that generous daughter of "well-to-do" parents, who lavishes invitations on her perfidious and impecunious gentlemen admirers, and of those lovely damsels devoting their time to music and other accomplishments, and who are weighted with the intense consciousness of their "greater mental ability than the mass of the young men they associate with." All this is very cheering to those who gave heed to the croaking about the degeneracy of the present age. Only a confirmed grumbler would say that the young men were selfish wretches who shirked their responsibilities; that old "Mr. Buckskin" was seeking a cheap anonymous reputation for liberality; that the daughter of "well-to-do" parents was a shoddyite, and gave invitations to her country-house, &c., in order to attract that attention to which she possessed no claim save that of having money, that those four highly-cultivated young ladies—Maggie, Louise, Lucy and Annie—were stuck-up little prigs, still playing with their dolls and exchanging school gossip, who imagine that rattling off wretched waltzes, or singing popular songs, comprises a musical education, and gives them the right to look down on young men who may be their superiors in intellect and common sense.

And in regard to "Mrs. C. D.," the advocate of single blessedness—the "young matron" who, not being entirely satisfied herself, would discourage all other females from engaging in matrimonial ventures—what ideas she must give to Mr. "C. D." of connubial bliss. Poor man, I daresay he envies the young man with the French furniture who cannot afford to get married. As for the portion or dowry that "Mrs. C. D." presses her young friends so urgently to retain in their own possession, I would inform her that any true man, even an "indolent New-Yorker," would scorn to accept from a father that which would make him feel forever dependent. A true woman is her own dowry, and in the marriage vow to the man she truly loves she gives more than money can purchase. The dowry, in fact, as a dowry, is thought little or nothing of in the majority of American marriages, and where a man marries the daughter of wealthy parents she retains whatever property she owns or may become possessed of after marriage. Her husband has no legal control over it, while at the same time he cannot dispose of any of his property without her consent. The truth of the matter is, that young men cannot marry unless they have a good business or a large salary. The girls of the present day would be horrified to take hold of a broom, and as for dinner, though they may be tasteful in setting the table, its preparation would be worse than a Chinese puzzle to them. And then the many duties which the wives of former days considered as devolving upon them—duties which would lighten their husband's burden—how many of the beauties of today would be competent or inclined to perform them?

Until women show their "rights" by casting off the follies of fashion and frivolity, until they devote their time to making home cheerful and happy, and consider their chief aim in life to be domestic happiness, then, and not till then, will young men consent to take more responsibility than that of a single state.

A NEW-YORK YOUNG MAN.

A Very Hard Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I esteem your correspondent signing herself "Mrs. C. D.," in last Sunday's paper, a remarkable woman, and I give her my hearty sympathy. She is, I dare say, one of those sweet-natured and very affectionate wives about whom so much has been said in poetry and prose, and who has a brute for a husband, who married her for her dowry, or, what was the same thing, her worldly goods, which, by mistake, the parson endowed in the wrong corner.

My own domestic sky is a trifle hazy, and that is my reason why I put in an oar to give this dowry cause a shove. I am moderately married, that is to say, I have but one ancillary who wears part of the name that has clung to this mortal body from childhood. I am not perfectly happy as things now go on, and am growing to believe that she will prove too many for me, or that she and I and the children will be too many in our family. I had some property when I was myself, and from all I can gather since, that was chiefly what took her fancy when she took me. There was no dowry that came along with her into my camp. It was not popular at that time, and besides there was none to come and none likely to come, probably, as none of her relations have been in office here since the new charter. She says one of them has some stock in a new car company up the Erie Road, but thinks that relative very distant, so does not look for any dividends from him.

Since we were made one piece she has taken with great relish to ways that are fashionable and goes about very freely and frequently. When I can, I go along, and when I cannot or do not care to go she goes it alone, or with some of the numerous young blades who frequent my house and who wear the Motley hair and dance the Boston Dip.

What vain tricks can influence such grown-up people as my wife and thousands like her in this goodly City, I confess is beyond my measuring, and I often remark with feelings very soft, that if there is any one thing nearer akin to misery than to have an exceedingly fashionable wife, (when the disease came after maturity,) it is to have a husband who is out on business from 9 in the morning until 6 in the evening, and then goes to the club after dinner. When it comes fully home to me I emphatically declare, that were I oncemore a bachelor, with dowry sufficient to respectably bury me after a life of genteel comfort, I would not surrender my freedom for the best lady of my acquaintance.

"NO, NEVER."

Some Plain Truths from a Young Lady.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We, as women, have borne with patience for a long time the reproaches of the gentlemen on extravagance and frivolity. It is high time we threw back the burdens on those who have a right to bear them. As "Fair Play" says, we owe it to ourselves to unmask the selfishness of bachelors. I agree with "Maggie, Louise, Lucy, and Annie," in saying the extravagances of our sex are encouraged by the young gentlemen, although they are everlastingly crying out against us. If they disapprove of it, why do they seek out the most stylish dressed lady at any party and pass by the neat and plainly dressed one, even if she is more lady-like and agreeable? If the gentlemen cared to remedy the evil, they could do so, not by talking against it, but by showing an indifference to the extravagantly-dressed ladies, and the change would be surprising, as women generally dress to please the gentlemen. In this age, a girl who conducts herself as a young lady should, and talks common sense, is nothing thought of, but the girl who dresses, acts, and talks to show herself off, is considered, "splendid." I think the trouble is, the young gentlemen have so little common sense themselves that it is impossible for them to appreciate the young ladies who have.

The bachelors say mothers should instruct girls how to take care of a house. I will say there are more girls who know how to take care of a house than the bachelors are aware of. Girls are ashamed to tell what they are able to do. If we were to tell a young gentleman that we make all our own clothes, or a loaf of bread, or anything of that kind, instead of being admired for it we should be laughed at and called a worker or a nobody. I would tell the bachelors there are some girls who learn the useful as well as the ornamental things of life; and we consider ourselves none the less the lady for having the knowledge. The truth is that bachelors do not expect these things from young ladies. Then, what right have they to expect it after marriage? There are many young ladies who would willingly leave luxurious homes for one of comfort and love with an honest man. Therefore, the excuses of the bachelors are very poor when they say they are too honorable to offer a lady a poorer home than one she has been reared in. Instead of honor on their parts, it is purely selfishness, for many who say they have not the means to support a wife s end more money in smoking, suppers, clubs, and numerous other ways, than would suffice to keep a family comfortable. They will not sacrifice those luxuries, and that is why they want a woman with a dowry. They want the comforts of a home without the exertion of making one. A woman who is expected to support herself after marriage had better do so singly, without having the cares of a family thrust upon her.

So I think the girl without a dowry will be the best off, for should she get a husband she will have the satisfaction of knowing it is for her own worth, and not for a few paltry dollars, and the knowledge of that will aid her in performing her duties as a true wife. The young lady who has money would do well to take a married lady's advice upon the subject of matrimony, and keep her money with her freedom.

LIZZIE.

New-York, Thursday, March 2, 1871.

Three Young Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have read with a great deal of interest the letters in the Times concerning the marriage question, and we three girls desire to give our opinion of the matter. It is not only the unmarried men who are to blame, but the married ones also. For instance: A friend of ours was accosted in the street by a man whom she knew to be married, and who evidently wished to flirt with her, and, instead of lounging about the streets, he ought to have been at work supporting his wife and family.

If married men are idlers, and stoop to such degrading amusements as flirting, what can we expect of the unmarried men who have no heavy responsibilities, such as families to support? Still we do not uphold the unmarried men at all; on the contrary we condemn them as much as the wedded. We know by sight several youths, who call themselves men, and whom others think ought to be conning their lessons instead of discussing the last opera or the prices of the best cigars. These grow worse as they get older, and then some of the lucky ones come across an heiress, and, succeeding in getting her, term themselves "fixed." Yet what a life! What self-respect can they have? Young man, beware! You may be mistaken in your supposed prize; her fortune may vanish, and then what have you to live upon?

A single man may live upon his wits, but it will be hard to support a family by that unmanly trade—for they have reduced it to such a system that it has become one—and this is the only way if they will not work.

The girls of the period are, in a certain measure, to blame. They are not satisfied with the steady, hard-working class of young gentlemen; they will only notice the butterflies who can join them at any hour of the day, say and do just the right things in society, and dance the last new step to perfection. If the girls would only frown down this custom, and take as escorts the sensible men instead of the dandies, then they would become accustomed to society, and grace it much better than the fops who are skilled only in flirting and small-talk.

Society would then become much more enjoyable, and so many more happy marriages would result from the step which we hope may be taken.

Respectfully,
THREE YOUNG GIRLS.

A Word from a Widower.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the letters published in the Times, thus far, I believe, from that portion of society only which ranks in the majority, and regret that nothing has, as yet, come to my notice from the other side—*i. e.*, the widowers, widows, grass-widowers, and grass-widows, who, though only a respectable minority, are a growing class, and have views, and should be heard from on this interesting dowry question. Taken as a body, they certainly should be able to let in as much light upon the case as any other class its equal in numbers, speaking from practical experience.

I am a widower, and have been for several years, and confess to no disposition to exchange that condition for matrimony with one of the pets of society, who would require a dowry to make her acceptable beyond her own personal worth.

My home was a plain one, but a very happy one. It was my own, and I was not rich. My wife brought no dowry—needed none to make her go—though her father was a man of large wealth. She aired her attractions very little under the gas-lights, though she was a member of New-York society. She was accomplished, and, save the exception of marrying for love, showed at all times that she possessed good sense and taste. She brought the sunshine to a simple home—kept it there while she lived—and it left with her. There are many such, here and elsewhere, but they are too often the daughters of ambitious or purse-proud parents, whose estimates of values reach only to the position young men occupy in society, backed by corner lots on the Park front—or vaults bloated by bonds; ignoring the matter of character or worth altogether in accepting a son-in-law. With such girls, it is less their fault probably than their papa's or mamma's, that they are not married at all, or to their heart's wish if they are.

For my part I am glad to say I have a higher estimate of manhood and womanhood of this age than I am taught to believe is entertained by your fair correspondents in today's Times, "Mrs. C. D." and "Maggie, Louise, Lucy and Annie"—and though single blessedness and freedom from the lords of creation may seem to them a priceless boon—their example will never become general if they stay ever so firm by their faith. The natural wish and hope of all right-minded and high-minded young men and young women, is to marry, and a theory calculated to change this will not hold water. If the young people who now make up society will strive to rejuvenate the very old fashion of truly knowing themselves, and seeing, as near as possible, themselves as others see them, they will find it a far easier matter to make a future home happy, and more like that pictured by Irving in his little story of "The Wife," than by having a dowry equal to the one given the Princess Louise. Such, at least, are the sentiments of a not very old

WIDOWER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of Marriage and Money is having a pretty good ventilation in your Sunday edition. The subject interests both married and unmarried—those who are unmarried are looking out to make themselves happy in marriage, and those who are married are looking forward to the time (if they have children) when their sons and daughters will either go or be taken. As to the money part of the question, I think the young ladies and gentlemen who live in glass houses are about as six is to half of twelve; at all events, such was my experience when I was in the market. If I didn't always find girls who were looking for rich husbands, I often found parents who thought wealth indispensable to the happiness of their daughters. And during ten or twelve years' visiting among young ladies, I satisfied myself that the young ladies who would not entertain a proposition of marriage from a poor young man were taught by their own parents to reject such offers. If, then, a young lady is so taught, no young gentleman should blame her. He must go to headquarters if he wants to learn why he is not wanted in that family. This is a fact that cannot be gotten over, and it is the cause of more unhappy marriages than all the other causes put together. Parents think they can pick out the man for Louise or Jenny, as though they had no thought or feeling in the matter. No more woful mistake was ever made by a father or mother since the days of Adam and Eve. A young lady who truly weds a man, does so because she loves him—not his money, nor his anything else, in the shape of position, name or relations. If this were not so, does any one suppose that a young girl would give up all her friends, leave her family, and go with her husband thousands of miles away, and perhaps remain away for years, perfectly happy? Then, how preposterous it is for Ma to say: "Sally, I think Henry R. is such a fine fellow, and he is wealthy; if you marry him you can live in good style, keep your turn-out, and your sisters would not be ashamed to visit you." Sally, by this kind of persuasion, is half-inclined to think she does like him, while really she knows another in whom her whole heart is wrapped up, but she dare not say a word, because he is only a good square young fellow, hewing his own way through the world, but hasn't yet made his fortune. This man is the man for me, and if I had as many daughters as could stand in a line from the Battery to Forty-ninth-street, I should rather give them to the self-making man than give one of them to the man whose money came without the sweat of his brow.

A word to Maggie, Louise, Lucy and "Annie," by way of showing them that they are mistaken when they think young men estimate a young lady's good qualities by the style of her dress or the show she makes. A young lady, a young gentleman, and everything else goes by comparison, therefore, young gentlemen often seek the acquaintance of young ladies who they have no idea they will like. Sometimes such acquaintance is sought because the lady is very stylish, and sometimes because she is the opposite, and it does not follow as matter sure that a stylish young lady or one who dresses a great deal, will be the same when married. On the contrary that class of ladies often make the plainest and best wives, while the very plainest young ladies often make the most dressy wives and the most expensive ones.

When I determined to get married I did so because I saw a young lady, (who is now my wife,) who I thought possessed qualities of goodness, modesty, and other attractions, that would wear well as time rolled on, and though I was a poor country boy with not a thousand dollars in the world, and no rich relations to leave me a fortune, I made up my mind to try for my wife, who was born in New-York, and brought up in good style. I told her in the beginning just what my position was, and what my prospects were, which I thought was the only right way to act. My report of myself was satisfactory, and we started on our journey. Our real wants were small, and our expectations not large. Small as they were, and willing as my wife was to share my lot, I must say I married her with no small degree of fear for the future, for though her family made us all sorts of offers to remain with them, we determined to accept none of them, but go on our way by ourselves. This purpose proved to be right, and with it came our success and happiness. The mountains that I had in imagination put before myself and wife, melted away before I reached them, and for every dollar that I needed after I was married, more than I spent before, I made two or more. I asked no favors from any of my wife's family, nor my own, and so far as my wife's family was concerned, I assumed a greater degree of independence than I really felt. This I found worked well, for the more I showed I could take care of my wife, the more I found her family inclined to consider me a man with a head pretty evenly balanced.

I mention these things for the benefit of any young man who may be thinking about getting married, and will say further that if you and the young lady are satisfied you are right, go ahead. Pay no attention to what any one may say.

One word about living after marriage. We stayed too long in New-York, and spent lots of money for no comfort, compared with what we now have at one-half the cost of living in the City, and I do not overestimate when I say that if we had left New-York when we were first married we should have saved between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars during our twelve years' married life. If any man doubts this let him come out into Westchester County and put all the spare change he has into property for twelve years, and strike his balance at the end of the above term, and he will hardly believe his own figures. But the figures won't lie.

MOUNT VERNON.

More Plain Speaking from a Lady?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The marriage dowry question has been thoroughly discussed one way, and now that the other side has been so well introduced by E. and Miss C. D., allow a voice from New-Jersey to be heard in the matter.

Like Miss C. D. I am a young matron, and fully agree with her that young ladies with a portion had better keep that and their freedom. It is all very fine to find a loving heart, &c., &c. But hearts nowadays, undergo a mighty change after marriage—not so great perhaps if the wife has had a dowry, for a rich wife is always so much better than a poor one. Wives see even less of their husbands than they did of their lovers. Press of business, that they may attain that unenviable reputation "rich man," prevents every enjoyment of life; too tired to be even agreeable at home, too late for any evening amusement, too hurried at every other time, the wife must go it alone. If there is a family of little ones, they seldom see their father; and on Sunday, the fatigue of the week prevents his attending church with them. The mother must assume the responsibility of bringing them up, unless she is a woman of pleasure, then they must get up as best they can. Young men and women are false to each other in this fast age. "E" sensibly remarks that, young men are crazy about money, and I add, not many are smart enough to make it. They prefer small salaries and an easy life, hoping the while to gain the coveted gold by marrying. The girl, fearing it her last chance, stops to consider little but her elegant trousseau, grand wedding, her dowry, &c. As there is no real love, he sacrifices nothing in hopes of great gains, and thus so often makes two lives unhappy. A sensible, modest girl scarcely receives the civilities of society. If she is rich, vulgarity is called style; pride is called dignity; ignorance, ease of manner. She is sure of her score of admirers; and they, poor fools, are being laughed at by the very few who have sense if not dollars. Young men who pay homage to these rich daughters get justly served when they find another man's money brings them no happiness; and when that which is generally thought to be worth more has taken wings, he has nothing left but a poor, sickly, helpless, indolent wife, who ends her life in disappointment and disgust with all mankind.

Mrs. L. D.

Elizabeth, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1871.

Good Advice from a Lady.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot refrain from offering a few suggestions to the young ladies and gentlemen, who are naturally interested in the matrimonial question, which is being so freely discussed in your Sunday's issue. The gentleman complains that the young lady of today needs too much luxury and expensive dress, and he cannot ask her to relinquish even a part of it, and take his honest heart and limited means in return. The young ladies who replied in last Sunday's paper answered that objection very fairly. As long as they (the gentlemen) will always choose, in a ball-room, or any other place of fashionable resort, the best-dressed ladies, and will, in a thousand ways, show their admiration and appreciation of dress, diamonds, and such trifles, how can the poor girl be blamed for trying to win their favor? As long as men will select their wives for their dress or money, so long will this evil keep increasing. The vain, frivolous mother will instill into the minds of her children vanity and frivolity; and in the meantime, girls who have too much heart to flirt, and who are too sensible, or too modest, or too pious to dress in the exaggerated fashions which please a *blasé* taste, are passed by, and become old maids—not because they are unattractive, but because they could not violate their consciences be keeping up to the very fast standard of her society. Young men, select your wives for their virtue and good sense. One adorned with those qualities will not consider it a sacrifice to leave a home of affluence and luxury for a cherished husband, who may move in a smaller sphere, for she will bear with her the remembrance that she is the queen of that sphere, and that it lies with her to make it more happy and more brilliant than her father's was. Don't take your young wife to a boarding-house; have a home for her, as good as your means will allow. The company in a boarding-house is too mixed; the temptations to seek out-of-door amusements too many. Young women who only board have too little to do; the time must be occupied with something; novel-reading follows as a natural consequence, and idleness becomes, in this as in many other cases, the mother of all mischief. To the young ladies I would say you must remember that money does not make happiness. When your fathers and mothers began the journey of life together perhaps they did not have as much of this world's goods as they enjoy at present, and do not throw away a precious jewel because the gold setting is not gaudy enough. God gives a very great blessing to you when He gives you a husband who is strong minded enough to set down his foot firmly against extravagance and gadding about. Such a one is a protector indeed; he saves you from dangers which you don't see. But by and by, when you will have become the mother of a virtuous family, and will have seen the shipwreck of many whose pilots slept at the helm, you will bless him who guided you with a kind though firm hand, and the love of your old age will be far sweeter than even the first love. One word more about dress. Remember that after marriage Christian women should only dress to please their husbands, and if they insist on dressing in a more extravagant manner than he desires they do what is wrong. What is the admiration of the whole world to a modest woman? A thing not to be sought for, but shunned. It is a dangerous sweet. There is deadly poison in it. Strive to please your husbands with all your heart and soul, for even as God is the head of His Church, so is the husband the head of the wife.

New-York, Thursday, March 2, 1871

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Mr. T. W. Robertson's executors are Messrs. Boucicault and Tom Hood.

Signor Giuseppe Mazzini has established in Rome a new weekly periodical entitled *La Roma del Popolo.*

The town of Colsterworth, in Lincolnshire, rejoices in two, and only two, medical practitioners—one named Priest and the other Heaven.

The reply has been published, which the Delegate Government at Bordeaux sent to the new King of Spain's notification of his assuming the Crown. This document, which is signed among others by Republicans no less ardent than MM. Gambetta and Cremieux, speaks of the election of the Spanish monarch as a "happy event."

The lectures for women at Cambridge are proving a decided success this term. The number of tickets issued exceeds forty—a great increase.

The Council of the Institute of British Architects announced at a late meeting that the gold medal of the Institute for the present year would, subject to approval, be given to Mr. J. Fergusson.

Garibaldi has made application for between eighty and ninety crosses of the Legion of Honor, wherewith to reward the exploits of his followers. The number is thought to be large in proportion to the services rendered.

M. Regnault, the eminent French artist, was shot in the face, and so disfigured, that those who first found him were not sure of his identity, and, unable to carry away the body, they cut off the number on his coat and took it to his family, who recognized it as his. When the search was renewed the body could nowhere be found, although the Prussians gave their aid. In the public funeral another corpse was substituted for that of the great painter.

The Huntingdonshire Protestant Association, having forwarded a letter to the Premier inquiring whether he was a Roman Catholic, the following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Association: "Sir: Mr. Gladstone desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and to inform you that he does not think it necessary to return any answer, direct or indirect, to the inquiry recommended by the Hunts Protestant Association. I am, Sir, your obedient servant."

M. Labouchere's *Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris* will soon be published in London.

The Duke of Cambridge, in a speech at a public dinner in London, said he could not understand why he was always put forward as the person who opposed every improvement in the army. So far from setting himself against the spirit of the age, he considered himself as "rather an advanced reformer in army matters." "If liberality toward the army was on the increase he was very glad of it. But he found himself in a novel position. He heard now that expenditure was not a matter of so much importance as it used to be. He went along with that sentiment, but it was a doctrine new to him.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree ordering that all protested commercial bills which, in consequence of previous decrees, are now falling due, are prolonged for one month from the 14th inst.

Alexander Nikolaievitch Seroff, the greatest modern Russian composer, died at St. Petersburg, on Feb. 1, after a very short illness, at the age of fifty. Seroff was a composer of the school of Wagner, and was well known by his operas, "Judith" and "Rogneda."

The diamond shipments from South Africa during the last two years have been as follows: Shipped during 1869, 141 diamonds, valued at £7,405; during 1870, 5,661 diamonds, valued at £124,910. To these must be added the "Star of South Africa," and some others sent by private means to Europe, valued at nearly £15,000. A large number of the Cape diamonds now in London are of an inferior description; and none of them are equal to the old Golconda gems.

We learn from the *North German Gazette* that a printed sheet containing a picture of Count Bismarck, and a clear and distinct instigation to his assassination, has been published by the bookseller, Armand le Chevalier, Paris. After descanting on the subject of political murder in general, the author concludes with these words: "For it is true that this terrible question of political assassinations, so long as it has not been expunged from the consciousness of nations, as well as war and capital punishment, will still remain a question of relative morality. Today that man would be saluted as a savior who, a few months ago, would have been condemned as a common murderer."

A private letter from Paris brings to notice a curious case of what is called the irony of history. The Great Exhibition of 1851 was supposed to be the inauguration of a period of perpetual peace. A large collection of French wheats was sent to it by order of the National Assembly. After the exhibition these samples were stored, for the benefit of the curious, in the galleries of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. The directors of the museum and their families, and the sick and wounded, (for whom beds had been prepared in the building,) have lived through the latter portion of the siege upon good white bread, made out of the samples above-mentioned.

A Paris correspondent writes: "Some of the musems and national collections have been injured, but generally they have escaped well. Considerable damage has been done at the Jardin des Plantes, especially to the glass-houses. The Luxembourg conservatories have suffered. Two sections of the galleries of the Museum of Mines have been pierced by shells. The Hôtel Cluny was for more than a fortnight in such danger that M. de Sommerard and his family had to take refuge in the cellars. The Louvre the Bibliothèque Nationale and their contents are fortunately untouched. The stories about the injuries done to the pictures at Versailles, turn out to have been pure fabrications, M. Soulié, the conservator, has arrived in Paris and set this matter beyond doubt. At Saint-Germain, also, the arrangement of the new Museum of Antiquities has proceeded as if nothing had happened."

The *Schweizer Bote* of Aarau says: "Our town has for months past been visited by extraordinary numbers of fugitives from the French civil population. A case presented itself the other day, unique in its kind. A deaf and dumb couple from France begged for assistance on their journey to Zurich. The husband, now a civilian, was a few weeks ago in a corps of Francs-Tireurs, consisting of 400 deaf and dumb volunteers, commanded by an officer in the enjoyment of all his senses. Our deaf and dumb friend received a ball in the left leg, and fell into the hands of the Germans, by whom he was healed and then released. When he returned home he found everything in ruins, and accordingly he resolved to take his wife with him and go to Switzerland. To what a pitch things must have come in France when they led the deaf and dumb to battle."

Herr von Wickede, of the Cologne *Gazette*, describing an excursion he made from Belfort to Pontarlier, says: "Heaps of forsaken corpses mouldered away among the bushes and in the ditches by the high road. Not far from Montbéliard a doctor and I found eight Frenchmen dead in one house, and already in an advanced state of decomposition. Among them lay a wounded man still alive, and who cried out for help in a lamentable voice. We took him out with some difficulty and laid him in the open air. He was a little man, scarcely seventeen years of age, a student at Avignon. A Prussian grenade had torn his two legs below the knees. He had remained in this state seven whole days without being attended to, without water, and entangled among all those corpses. He had wrapped up his wounds in the rags of his uniform, and the cold had stopped the hemorrhage. He had crawled up to his companions, and had taken bits of biscuit out of their pockets, which sufficed for his subsistence; he had slaked his burning thirst by drinking the great flakes of snow which fell in at the window. He had lived thus for a week. The unhappy man has been taken to Switzerland, and the doctor thinks he will live."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The evacuation of Paris by the German troops took place on Friday, in accordance with the terms of peace. The Emperor of Germany reviewed the German Landwehr, guards, artillery and pioneers in the Bois de Boulogne in the afternoon. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, Gen. VON MOLTKE and Count VON BISMARCK were also present. The Emperor sets out for Berlin on Monday. All restrictions on communication with Paris have been removed. The Belgian Army has been restored to the peace standard. The Mobiles and National Guards at Havre have been disbanded, and the work of filling up the trenches about the town is in progress. A Lille dispatch says disturbances occurred at Angers, in France, recently, in which several persons were killed.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Mr. GLADSTONE was ill on Friday and left the House of Commons early in the day. Notice was given of a resolution of regret that the Government had assented to the holding of the Black Sea Conference on the conditions dictated by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. A discussion on the colonial policy of the Government was held. The British iron-clad *Waterwitch* has been condemned by the Royal Commission, and the *Hotspur*, an iron-clad also, has been declared unfit for an ocean voyage. She is approved of for coast defense.... A treaty of commerce with the United States has been signed by the Italian Government. A credit for arms and defensive works will soon be asked of the Italian Parliament.

CONGRESS.

The Senate on Friday night continued its sitting until 5 o'clock in the morning, the latter part of the time being spent in debating the proposed repeal of the duties on coal. After the recess, at 10:30 o'clock, the same subject was resumed but the repeal failed to pass. A bill for the relief of the Sisters of Mercy at Charleston, S. C., occupied the remainder of the time till 12 o'clock, when the Forty-first Congress was adjourned *sine die*, and the organization of the Forty-second Congress proceeded with. In the swearing in of new Senators a contest arose over Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, of North Carolina, whose credentials were finally laid temporarily on the table. There were two claimants from Texas for the same seat, viz., Mr. HAMILTON and Gen. REYNOLDS, both presenting credentials, which were also tabled to await the appointment of the Judiciary Committee. The same disposition was made of the credentials of FOSTER BLODGETT, of Georgia, a protest against his admission having been presented. The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday next.

In the House, the night session of Friday continued till 5½ A. M. on Saturday. While waiting for the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill, a little excitement was got up over a proposition to amend the rules and a land grant scheme from Kansas. The bill, when at last received, was immediately passed with all the Senate amendments. A recess was taken until 10 o'clock, after which the remainder of the session was whiled away on a variety of unimportant propositions and an unsuccessful attempt to pass the bill abolishing the rank of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the Navy. At 12 o'clock the House of the Forty-first Congress was adjourned by the Speaker, and the organization of that for the Forty-second Congress was proceeded with without delay. The old officers were all re-elected, and then the oath was administered to the members. Objections were made to the swearing in of Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, and all the Tennessee and Mississippi members. They were sworn in and their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections. A joint resolution in favor of adjourning *sine die*, on Wednesday, was adopted by a vote of 147 to 17. The last part of the session was spent in drawing for seats, after which an adjournment was had till Tuesday.

GENERAL.

The New-England billiard tournament, at Hartford, terminated on Friday. MELVIN FOSTER, of Norwich, won the second prize, and MATT HEWINS, of Hartford, the third. In the last game FOSTER gave HEWINS 400 points in 1,000.

C. C. KING, charged with obtaining $8,700, gold, by a false check on BREWSTER, SWEET & Co., State-street brokers, Boston, was arrested in Albany on Friday.

The Cincinnati *Morning Leader*, after a short existence, suspended publication on Friday. It is said that it will appear again in a few days.

A dispatch from Mount Carmel, Penn., says a man named HOFFMAN was shot in his bed on Thursday night, and one end of the building blown out. It is supposed that the powder was placed under the building after the shooting. Nine balls were found in the house. The man shot was working "outside of the Miners' Union."

The thermometer indicated 34°, yesterday afternoon, in Richmond, Va., having fallen 28° in eighteen hours. It snowed heavily two hours, but the snow melted.

The ice at Albany moved yesterday afternoon, and the river is reported to be clear all the way through.

The ice went out of the river at Buffalo, on Friday night, quietly. The prospect of the opening of navigation is good.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer here to notify certain holders of three per cent. certificates that they will be paid on presentation at his office, and that from and after April 30, 1871, they will cease to bear interest, and be available as a portion of the reserve of national banks.

In the case of FILKINS, at Albany, the testimony, yesterday, had reference to the prisoner's conduct while he was a fugitive and after his arrest. Nothing new was elicited.

The Democrats of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at a convention held last evening, nominated ABRAHAM WRIGHT for Mayor.

A small party from a United States Coast Survey vessel at Appalachicola, Fla., were drowned on Sunday last by the capsizing of a small boat. Among them were Mr. BISSELL and Mr. PEARL.

Sheriff JACKSON, of Trinity County, Cal., was convicted in the United States Court, on Friday, of collecting foreign miners' tax from Chinamen, contrary to the laws of the United States and the recent amendment to the Constitution. An appeal will be made in the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The session of the Impeachment Court in Raleigh, N. C., yesterday, was consumed in the examination of JAMES E. BOYD, the most important witness the defense has yet offered.

A party of the Magdalena (Lower California) immigrants, who escaped in an open boat, rowed up the coast 150 miles, and have arrived at San Francisco.

A Fight Against Long Odds.

Any journal which endeavored to secure a reform of the present abuses in the State and City Government might be pretty sure of receiving scurvy treatment from every quarter. It is a nasty piece of work to undertake, and in a great measure it is a thankless one. Those who are interested in keeping up the present system of wholesale pillage are necessarily very active, while the public are apathetic, and have lived under gross misgovernment so long that they have ceased to regard it as an injury. When people have millions of dollars to lose by being ousted from their positions, they will naturally fight for those positions as hard as they can. They hold all the chief offices, they have unlimited command over the public purse, they have as many Judges as they need to do their bidding, and their agents are scattered throughout the community in every walk of life. Naturally, then, it is an up-hill job to attempt to break down such a system. Even to induce the public to sympathize with the object itself is not an easy task, although the public alone have anything to gain from the victory, when it arrives.

The TWEED and SWEENY faction have not neglected the Press as one means of maintaining themselves in power. They have gone to work bribing on the right hand and the left in a way which has very seldom been witnessed—perhaps we might at once pronounce it entirely unparalleled. There was a time when the publication of the City advertisements could be undertaken by any paper without sacrifice of its independence—but now they are *never* given unless upon the distinct understanding that the paper which receives them shall either actively or passively support the "Ring." They are, in fact, bribes; and in consideration of these bribes we see a large section of the Press howling at everybody who is suspected of assisting the attack upon the Tweedites. The very scum of journalism is employed in fabricating slanders against honest papers and writers. One man is accused of boiling his grandmother—another has killed his child—a third is an escaped malefactor from a distant shore. There is no depth so low that these carrion will not dive down to it for the purpose of fetching up a little more filth. All this, we say, was to have been expected. It is not fair fighting, perhaps—but nobody looks for fair fighting from the riff-raff of journalists who alone could be induced to wear the shameful livery of the TWEED faction.

It is only when we see journals of reputed respectability joining in this infamous work that the least cause for surprise is given. Thieves will stick to thieves; but it is inconceivable that a paper like the *Evening Post* could, in its best days, have been guilty of the shameful prostitution to the Ring which we now see it rejoicing in. We have never been disposed to interfere with the *Post*. We know well, as the City authorities know, that it supports the Ring because the Ring feeds it with advertisements—for that reason and no other. The spirit which once directed the *Evening Post* has long been withdrawn from it—the name of a great poet and journalist is now only used for the sake of the respectability it confers upon a journal which has passed into totally different hands. But we have made no comment whatever upon the course taken by the *Post*—we left it to follow its own counsel, and only asked to be allowed to follow ours. But this degree of freedom the *Post* will not condescend to tolerate. It steps out of its way to denounce us for attacking the hands which feed it—to attribute corrupt motives to us for striving to break up corruption—and it reprints from a scurrilous sheet an attack upon this journal in which personal names are used in a manner which is wholly without excuse or justification.

This is the way a paper still calling itself Republican, and still wearing the form associated with truly great journalists, earns the bread and butter which is flung to it from the foul hands of TWEED and SWEENY. The *Post* dare not tell the public that it is quite right and proper for Controller CONNOLLY to suppress all his reports. It dare not offer us *proof* that more than *twelve millions* of the public money have not been squandered within a few months. No—it cannot do that; but it can insinuate that we should not have attacked the Ring if we had not a private grudge against the members of it. We *have* a grudge against them, very true; but it is because they have debauched the whole of public life, because they have dragged the sacred name of justice into the mire, and because they have stolen millions of the public money. The proof of the first two charges may be read by every man in current events—the proof of the last is in the Controller's Office, under lock and key. Produce your accounts, Mr. CONNOLLY, and we will exhibit you and your confederates to the world as knaves, guilty of every breach of confidence which men such as you alone can commit!

Now since the *Post* is so fond of quoting attacks on its contemporaries, will it tell us to *whose* life it refers when it speaks of "a long life of independence and faithfulness in journalism?" Did not the writer of this know that he was masquerading in a dress which did not fit or become him? The *Post* is no longer under the control of those who made its name honored—if it were, it would not now be obeying the mandates which issue from the adventurers who are filling the very air with their swindles—their Croton Water bill, their Broadway Extension bill, their bill for placing the taxing power in the hands of TWEED and SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL. Let the public know what they have to expect from the *Post*: slavish subservience to the TWEED faction; gross misrepresentation of all who attack that faction.

The Marriage-Dowry Correspondence.

A great philosopher, who was cursed with a shrewish wife, gave it as his opinion, "whether you marry or not, you are sure to repent it." A superficial reader of the voluminous and interesting correspondence which we have published on the marriage-dowry question might be tempted to think that the dictum of SOCRATES contained an eternal truth, which was quite as applicable to the society of modern Manhattan as it was to that of ancient Attica. We have had bachelors complaining of the hollowness and discomfort of single life, and yet afraid to venture beyond it lest a worse thing should befall them. We have given the opinions of husbands who have made unhappy selections and wives who have been disappointed. Young ladies have confided to our columns homely truths which they would not have ventured to whisper behind their fans, generally tending to show the profound distrust they entertain of the purity of intention and of the rectitude of conduct of New-York bachelors. All this might be a trifle melancholy did it represent all that these letters mean, and were the expression of profound dissatisfaction with existing social usages to be accepted as a proof that we had drifted beyond the possibility of reform. Rightly viewed, the treatment which the subject has received in our columns is highly encouraging to every friend of progress. Apart from the special opinions advanced, it must have been somewhat of a surprise to many of our readers to find a spontaneously-evolved discussion conducted by so great a variety of correspondents with so much ability and frankness. The question of dowry or no dowry, with which the series of letters originated, has been rightly regarded as only one of the elements of a problem of much wider scope. It has been too much the fashion of late years to discuss the obligations incurred by marriage with reference to principles which, if they meant anything at all, were fitted to lead us to an era of social dissolution and individual license. It is encouraging to find that, however much our correspondents have disagreed as to the circumstances under which the marriage relation might be entered into, they have almost uniformly assumed its essential harmony with the most advanced civilization, and have held a respect for its sacredness to be the highest attribute alike of society and of the individual.

If any exception can be found to this rule, it is in the letters that have emanated from the bachelors. They have not, indeed, attacked the basis upon which the marriage union rests, but, in some cases, they have put forward claims totally incompatible with the true ideal of matrimony. The question of dowry is one which must be mainly settled according to individual circumstances, and to which general rules must, therefore, be difficult to apply. But in the general question of marriage or celibacy, there is, for most men, the simple alternative between an aimless and profitless life of self-indulgence, or a fair opportunity at least of a state of existence honorable to themselves and beneficial to society. The problem is not one of individual preference or of temporary expediency. Some exceptionally-constituted minds may deliberately select a life of celibacy to permit of their exclusive devotion to some absorbing study, or to some mission of much danger and difficulty. But everybody knows that such instances are so rare as to be hardly worth reckoning. To the great majority of men single life simply means stunted affections and fitful activity, a narrow round of short-lived pleasures, and a contemptible littleness of thought and purpose that becomes still more narrow as a loveless existence lengthens out to its unregretted close. Let foolish theorists prate as they may about a high ideal and noble aims apart from woman's sanctifying love and sustaining fellowship. We all know what poetic stuff like this means when translated into the hard prose of daily practice. The man who claims the exemption of St. Paul must first show that he has somewhat of the same kindling enthusiasm and crushing responsibilities. The man who affects the cynicism of ROCHEFOUCAULD, must be content to receive the brand of a kindred heartlessness, and must subscribe to the utter negation of moral duty of the French epigrammatist.

We have the utmost sympathy with the difficulties said to be experienced by eligible bachelors in reconciling a desire to marry with the preservation of social status and self-respect. But we are constrained to believe that in the presence of principles that are consistently elevated and practice that is above reproach, such difficulties would very soon melt into thin air. "Fair Play" hits the nail pretty straight on the head when he tells the man who is hesitating about asking the woman of his choice to exchange a cot for a mansion: "Let him do his duty and trust her to do hers." It must be apparent to every reader that the elevated talk of sundry male correspondents is but slenderly sustained by the unimpeachable testimony which the ladies render to their mode of distributing their preferences in social intercourse. The man who looks upon woman as a toy or an ornamental appanage to a home, may very consistently take the ground that he is too poor to afford such a luxury in addition to others which he finds personally indispensable. If, on the other hand, he desires "a helpmeet for him," in the true sense of the good old phrase, he will soon rise superior to the obstacles that vanity and selfish pleasure have thrown in his path, and find among women a heart as honest and intents as true. Noble lives have been wrecked and fair prospects blighted in dallying with a question which no jest can make a trivial one. It will not do for our young men to lay their sins of omission upon society, and to plead a tyranny of custom from which there is no emancipation. Every individual has a share in making the sentiment of his day and generation, and to plead that he cannot conquer social prejudice is simply to admit that he cannot conquer himself. How little of good such a man will ever extract from life, and how little true fame and success there is for him in any calling under the sun, we need hardly point out.

On the whole, then, we must conclude that the ladies have, so far, had the best of the controversy. They have proved many of the difficulties of our marriageable bachelors to be imaginary, and have shown many of their scruples to be assumed. They have spoken words of truth and honesty, and helped to wipe out the reproach of frivolity and incapacity for home life from the character of the girls of today. To all classes of our correspondents we must accord the praise of having contributed to evoke much healthy sentiment and outspoken blame. A society that knows its own imperfections and can discuss them so rationally is not beyond the possibility of enduring reform. Thus it is that we believe such plain and practical maxims as are given in the last letter of today's series will find many readers who will cherish their thoughtful import, and embody them in practice to the great benefit of themselves and the society amid which they live.

Hotels.

Well-managed American hotels, especially in large cities and at fashionable watering-places, are usually very profitable. In New-York they are remarkably so, and builders can hardly keep pace with the public demand for fresh accommodation. One gigantic marble palace is hardly finished at or beyond Madison-square before another is begun, and it is not too extravagant to suppose that Broadway, ten years hence, will be absolutely lined with these sumptuous hostelries, from the Worth Monument to the gates of Central Park. Such structures add greatly to the attractions of the Metropolis, and, as they are continually receiving and disbursing large sums of money, they exert a beneficial influence upon trade. It is probably true that they pay rather an inordinate interest upon the capital invested. Their rates are high, perhaps in most cases too high, and most of them are always quite full. Still, on the principle that a thing is worth what it will fetch, landlords are hardly to blame for this. The measure of demand, which is likewise that of their prosperity, is denoted by overrunning registers and the constant appearance of fresh rivals; and there will come, we may suppose, in due time, a season of equilibrium, when moderate charges and ample room in our New-York hotels will be the rule and not the exception.

It is known that the American system of hotels has of late been extensively copied abroad. In London, particularly, the experiment has been tried upon a very large scale, in various localities, and for various classes. But the attempt in almost every instance has resulted disastrously. The Grosvenor Hotel at Pamlico has a subscribed and paid-up capital of almost exactly five hundred thousand dollars. The shares were issued at fifty dollars, or ten pounds each, and can now be bought for three pounds. During the first half of 1870 the Grosvenor paid no dividend whatever; in the second half it paid two and one-half per cent. The Langham Hotel is said to be now earning a profit, but it is conducted by a new company founded, like the existing proprietary of the *Great Eastern*, upon the ruins of the original one. The Langham cost about $750,000, and certainly is in a magnificent situation. The Brighton Hotel cost £125,000 or $625,000. Its shares were put out at £5, and are now worth 1¼. During the last four half years it has paid but one dividend, and that of only three per cent. The Westminster Palace Hotel cost £130,000. Its shares at par were £10; and they can be had today for £4. The London Tavern has a capital stock of £120,000. Its shares were likewise put out at £10, on which £5 only has so far been paid; the quotation for the stock is 1½. The stock of the St. James' Hotel, with a capital of £50,000 and original value of shares £10, with £5 paid, is quoted at 2½. Of all the huge copies of American inns that have gone up in London, only one, the Charing Cross Hotel, appears to be really flourishing. Its capital is £160,000; its shares, (paid up in full,) £10; these are now worth 14½, and the last three dividends have been uniformly the same, namely, 13½ on the capital.

It may be suggested that the explanation of all this failure lies in the fact that the landlords do not know "how to keep a hotel." But then in several instances, we believe, the management has been in the hands of experienced Americans, trained in the home system, and tempted abroad by capitalists to apply it there. Nor is there any fault to be found with the accommodations. The buildings we have named are all quite "palatial" (as the *World* would say) in splendor of architecture, and contain every imaginable provision for comfort and luxury. As to competition, the matter is disposed of at once. London, with its vastly superior population, has nothing like the number of hotels of this class that New-York has. There is, however, one good reason to account for commercial failure. This consists in the fact that the large London houses are owned and managed by joint stock companies. Such a system almost certainly involves intricacy, if not antagonism of management, heavy fees for directors, and other elements not favorable to efficient and economical administration. Of course the method is useful, indeed indispensable in some cases, but it does not seem to work with hotels. There are several instances, and the London tavern is one of them, in which a single individual, having amassed wealth by inn-keeping, sells out to a "company," who straightway run themselves into difficulties. Possibly when one person, or at most two or three partners, conduct the large new hotels in London, they may be made to pay. So far, however, they present an extraordinary and a most unexpected pecuniary contrast to their great American originals, most of which yield fortunes in two or three years to their possessors.

Dejazet.

Paris now enters upon a new epoch. The statues of the NAPOLEONS are again overthrown, and once more the Goddess of Liberty will rise in the gardens of the Tuileries, and the "Marseillaise" echo along the Boulevards. Once more will the French display their curious intermittent detestation of things old, and imagine that in the whirl of amusements they may forget the memory of humiliation. We predicted a day or two back the rapidity with which this process would go on. It seems that some of the theatres opened almost on the day the Germans marched under the Arc de Triomphe. On Saturday, the 14th of February, the Varieties threw wide its portals and—how strangely it sounds—BERTHELLIER, the soldier actor, played the chief part in the "entirely new comedy" of "Petit-à-Petit." On the same night, an extraordinary reminder of the past, Mlle. DEJAZET acted in London at the Charing Cross Theatre. This wonderful woman, born in the last century, an actress at the *Theâtre des Capucines* within two years of Marengo and before BONAPARTE was made life-consul, still survives, and still acts with grace and fire. The crumbling of thrones and the overthrow of capitals are nothing to her; and the plays go on whatever becomes of the dynasties.

An artist who continues to act after threescore is almost always spoken of among us as a "veteran." But what are we to say of an actress playing now—and literally delighting her audience—who was alive before the death of WASHINGTON, who was a blooming young woman when Waterloo was fought and the Allies entered Paris, who has seen in France two empires, several monarchies, consulates and republics, and who, for sixty-nine years, has held her post with spirit and gayety before the footlights! DEJAZET played on Feb. 14 the part in "Prés. St. Jervais," in which she made her first appearance at the Opera Comique. The marvelous old lady is described by the London Press as singing and acting with the greatest vivacity—an artist by no means merely tolerated for what she "has been," but charming her public by what she is. It is not the least memorable incident of these stirring times that MARIE VIRGINIE DEJAZET, whose histrionic exploits began almost with the century, should be playing in the year 1871, and during the very week of the fall of that Paris where she first saw the light.

The Romance of Rascality.

The career of the forger VAN EETEN, who was sentenced last Friday to the State Prison for nine years, deserves to rank among the curiosities of crime. Most men commit forgery on some sudden impulse of desperation, or if they continue in the path of crime thus begun, take pains, at least, to keep themselves as far as possible secluded from public observation. REAKIRT and KETCHUM, for example, committed their offenses under a strong pressure of financial disaster. The vulgar villains, on the other hand, who ply the forger's art, as they might the counterfeiter's or the burglar's, are usually to be found in the slums and purlieus of the town. But here was a man who, deliberately choosing forgery for his profession, as another might take commerce or the law, sought and kept for the twenty years during which he drove a prosperous business, an enviable social position. He occupied a fine house in a fashionable quarter of the City, sumptuously furnished and supplied with every luxury. He had a taste for art, this consummate scoundrel, and his ill-gotten gains were lavishly spent for whatever could gratify his æsthetic leanings. Rare paintings and statues adorned his rooms; his carriage, his wines, his table appointments, were of the best. His wife, it is said, was a worthy and accomplished woman, and in every respect, to all outward appearance, he was the most settled and responsible of family men. Society opened its arms to him, and the loungers at popular watering-places vied in showing him attention. Yet the possessor of all this splendor, the recipient of all this adulation, was only an undiscovered criminal.

The story of such a life would seem improbable if put in a romance. Like RULLOFF—indeed, like almost all men who have managed to carry out a long career of crime undetected and unpunished—VAN EETEN is said to have been a person of considerable natural ability and good education, a fair linguist and musician. These cultivated rogues are always the most dangerous, and the community, especially the commercial part of it, is to be congratulated that so distinguished an exponent of refined rascality will for some years to come be in a position where his peculiar abilities will have less chance for display.

The Railway of the Future.

The late snow-storms, with the subsequent nuisance of blockaded streets, at least wrought one good effect. People have been so thoroughly uncomfortable that the pressure for other means of transit than those now open to us is becoming stronger than ever. It is plain that we cannot long go on as we have done in regard to street travel. The increase of population and of traffic has already reached a point at which serious loss of time to business men is rendered inevitable every day. There must be a remedy, and that speedily, and the public care less about the shape in which it comes, than that it should be prompt and effectual.

Unless New-York is to suffer material injury, some provision to meet this need must be quickly made. It will not answer to have many repetitions of the costly experience of this Winter. There is no more direct discouragement of trade than that of continually impeded traffic, and the infliction of discomfort on all who must move about, whether on foot or on wheels. Just as swollen taxation and high rents drive people to seek homes elsewhere, so the great difficulties of locomotion tend to make the City unpopular with merchants and travelers. Splendid hotels and opera-houses are all very well, but their attraction is materially diminished when it costs an absurd amount of time to get to them. The period has come when indefinite postponement of relief in this direction is injurious to our best interests. The legitimate growth of the City will surely be retarded unless means are adopted at once to supply for the people swift mode of transit to and from all parts of the island. An underground railway is the only sure remedy for the evils under which we have suffered this Winter, and the project ought to be at once commenced.

MINOR TOPICS.

Speaker BLAINE'S "salutatory" to the Forty-second Congress was neatly turned and well put. Its reference to the labors of the High Commission was in excellent taste, and may be commended to the imitation of journals who have done their best to prevent "the honorable, cordial and lasting adjustment" of international difficulties, which the Speaker expects. In addition to enjoying an official intercourse, "free from personal asperity," the Speaker might fitly have expressed a hope that the body he was addressing might be able to distinguish between work and verbiage, and, while taking up less space in the columns of the *Globe*, might leave behind it more numerous claims on the national gratitude than its predecessor has done.

Among the sins of omission of the Senate of the Forty-first Congress, its failure to agree to the House bill abolishing the coal duty will not be reckoned the least. Its successor can hardly be less inclined to do anything which promises a relief of popular burdens, or more enamored of every scheme that savors of national extravagance. The debate on the coal duty revealed the fact that sundry free traders are disposed not only to retain the income tax as a popular irritant to aid their opposition to the tariff, but are also prepared to refuse so necessary an installment of revenue reform as the repeal of the coal duty, unless accompanied by more sweeping changes. The people will be as little disposed to forgive the men who allow the free-trade hobby to run away with them as those who support usurping monopolies by useless protection.

Are we to have a repetition on our own soil of the murders and outrages perpetrated by the English trades-unionists at Sheffield? The deed, of which intelligence comes from Mount Carmel, Penn., is of a character as fiendish as any which were perpetrated under the direction of the notorious BROADHEAD. The Pennsylvania miners might be allowed to divide the responsibility of the present strike with the operators and the transportation companies, but when their cause is defended by murder and arson, it will become prejudiced beyond the power of argument. The Working Men's Union ought not only to show that it had no complicity in the shooting of HOFFMAN, but to prove it by assisting to bring the murderers to justice.

"Under the terms dictated by BISMARCK, we never can be friends," was the response of the Parisian populace to the amicable advances of the German soldiers. It is to be feared that it represents too correctly the general sentiment of France. The feverish excitement of the people of the capital at the sight of Prussian uniforms in their public places, and their almost tigerish instinct to do violence to every straggler they could lay hands on, may have been the manifestation of a transitory state of feeling. But below this, there evidently exist the foundations of a deep and concentrated hatred, for a parallel to which we must go back to the feuds of Italian Republics, or the savage enmities of the commonwealths of ancient Greece. M. FAVRE was right in demanding the German withdrawal from Paris, and the soldiers were probably only too happy to be relieved from their dismal celebration of triumph. Unfortunately, Frenchmen will see enough of Prussian uniforms for several years to come, to keep alive the galling memory of past humiliations.

A case was lately decided in a Massachusetts Court which will be of considerable value as a precedent. A lady, whose property had been injured by a snow slide from the roof of a house which she was passing, sued the tenant of the house for damages, which were awarded her. The Court held that while every householder had a right to collect rain or snow on his roof if he chose, the roof must in that case be so constructed as not to endanger the persons or property of other citizens. This is not only a just but a timely decision. In Montreal only a day or two ago a boy was killed by one of these slides. In New-York we are less liable to accidents of this nature from the fact that our houses are almost universally built with flat roofs. We have still, however, enough of the old-fashioned gable edifices here and there to make it worth while to direct a corporation ordinance against this abuse, and to see to its vigorous enforcement.

Another Batch of Colonists Depart for California.

About 500 passengers sailed yesterday by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer *Ocean Queen*, from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal street, North River. Among the passengers are 371 persons in the steerage, bound for Magdalen Bay, Lower California.

These persons are engaged by Mr. MOISES PUCH, agent for a firm of South American merchants, and go on an expedition under his leadership, to gather and pack Orchella moss for exportation to Europe and Asia. Four single and thirty married women—wives of the moss-gatherers—are among the party. They are divided into two gangs, pickers and packers, the first named receiving $15 in gold per month, and the last named receiving $20 per month, with board. The passage money ($40) was paid by Mr. PUCH, the amount to be afterward deducted out of their wages; and the only expense to which the emigrants were subjected was $3, as an office fee to the emigrant agents, who engaged them for Mr. PUCH. Passage had been engaged for only 300 originally, but seventy-one persons afterward presented themselves, and were accommodated by the agents. Sixty-four of these applicants signed the written agreement with the agents on the pier and were taken on board. The male emigrants are all laboring men, principally Germans. Col. G. P. LEESE and wife, together with seven or eight others of equal standing, accompany the party. The steamer was delayed an hour after her usual sailing time, and was watched by the large crowd assembled on the dock until she had vanished from sight.

The Lower California Company, who own grants on the Peninsula from the twenty-fourth to the thirty-first degree of latitude, offer to those willing to colonize their territory 160 acres of land, together with a number of other privileges, in a land they (the Company) represent as a second Garden of Eden. Their glowing accounts of it are, however, stoutly denied by the California papers, who say that the whole country is but little better than a desert.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

Theatrical.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The week has not been very lively as regards novelties at the theatres. It has, however, witnessed a steady appreciation of current attractions, which to managers is doubtless far more agreeable. The engagement of Mr. FORREST appears to have terminated with the preceding week, although we are without official intimation of the fact. It is unfortunate that he should have played at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, and unfortunate that he should have played with so bad a company. For himself, we believe Mr. FORREST never acted *King Lear* so well or *Richelieu* better than in this engagement, and this increases our regret that the surrounding circumstances should have been so inauspicious and unworthy. It has been suggested that arrangements might easily have been effected for the appearance of Mr. FORREST at Booth's Theatre, and perhaps such a thing may be brought about hereafter.... Mr. WALLACK has continued to draw fine houses, and Mr. BROUGHAM, with his excessively funny comedy of "Romance and Reality," was equally fortunate on the nights of Thursday and Saturday.... Mr. BOOTH'S "Richelieu" is now withdrawn for the present, and to-morrow a Shakesperian play is promised in "Much Ado About Nothing." This charming work will be given with new scenery and appointments, and with the added strength of Mr. J. H. McVICKAR, who is to act *Dogberry*.... At the Fifth-avenue Theatre "Saratoga" still runs and waxes more vigorous with age. These long-tenures of the stage seem to augur that the time will come, and is not far distant, when a single play will hold the boards of a theatre for an entire season. Mr. DALY has come pretty near this once or twice already, and we expect before many months to see him quite accomplish it.... The LINGARDS begin an engagement at Lina Edwins' to-morrow.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—"ROMANCE AND REALITY."

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S comedy of "Romance and Reality" was acted on Thursday at Wallack's and was repeated last night. The selection was made on the occasion of Mr. BROUGHAM'S re-entrance, he having been for a short time absent, and drew together on each occasion a large and highly amused audience. "Romance and Reality" was presented for the first time in five years, and was cast as follows:

Jack Swift	Mr. John Brougham
Jasper Manly	Mr. John Gilbert
Frank Meredith	Mr. Owen Marlowe
Lavender Kydd	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Tom Badger	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Oliver Manly	Mr. M. Lanagan
Williams	Mr. J. Peck
Rosabel	Mrs. Thos. Barry
Blossom	Miss Effie Germon
Barbara Manly	Miss Emily Mestayer
Betty	Miss McCormick

We may say of this revival, to begin with, that it was greeted with extraordinary and almost unceasing merriment. Mr. BROUGHAM uses his colors with a bold hand—lays them on pretty thick, in short—and there is not the least doubt where he intends the laughs to come in. COLERIDGE says there is a kind of obscurity in authors that is a compliment to the reader; but such is not the sort of compliment Mr. BROUGHAM in this instance has sought to pay. What he has aimed at chiefly is to make people laugh, and in this he has been prodigiously successful. His comedy is brimfull of wit of the effervescing and whimsical character that belongs to his nature and race. Long as the piece is, it never wearies; and, although the various portions of the fable can hardly be said to be dovetailed with the nicest art, they are relieved by so many bits of quaint humor and unexpected practical jokes that mirth smothers criticism, and the audience are literally shaken into approval. Yet there were some things about the playing of this comedy on Thursday, apart from its aspects of dramatic interest, that suggested graver reflection. It is five years since "Romance and Reality" was acted here, and no close observer could fail to see that, as regards some points of social satire conveyed by the text, whereas there was probably only one party, substantially speaking, before, there are now two. When *Barbara Manly*—very well acted by Miss MESTAYER—came upon the scene, although there was much laughter, there was also clearly some compunction. A feeling was manifest that perhaps this exceedingly broad satire on "women's rights" was too extreme, and partook of the nature of anachronism. The absurdity of the situations, and the sparkle of the dialogue, no doubt caused this deprecative spirit, so far as it was palpably exhibited, to subside as the evening went on. Yet it will be thought of again, and the judgment probably arrived at that *Barbara Manly* affords quite a pat illustration of the truth that dramatic reflexes of social type or problem are sometimes likely to fade in significance as the world moves forward.

Mr. BROUGHAM'S *Jack Swift* is delightfully genial and engaging. Some of us may think that—in the character, not the man—*Jack* suggests rather more insincerity, with all his winsome qualities, than we like in friends to see. Yet, it is true that a buoyant temperament, a vivid imagination, and a ready wit, are excessively apt to carry all before them. Like charity, or, as *Jack* says, like courage, these endowments cover a multitude of sins. The saturnine and dyspeptic, even when morally and intellectually worthy, are terribly handicapped in the social race; and the almost universal delight with which we hail the finest type of the Irishman is one of many corroborative proofs of it. Mr. GILBERT is very entertaining in the not particularly original part of *Jasper Manly*. It is not clear, even to a pretty close observation, what all his frenzies are about, but in themselves they are highly diverting. Mr. GILBERT has an excellent foil in the icy commonplace of Mr. LANAGAN; and if there is no reason in particular for most of their colloquies, we are certainly never willing to spare them. In *Frank Meredith* Mr. OWEN MARLOWE has a capital part, which he takes infinite pains to act, and succeeds in much to the general satisfaction. The character is one in which Mr. WALLACK has quite a celebrity, and this is a serious disadvantage for a young actor to struggle against. We think it only fair to say that, under the circumstances, Mr. MARLOWE made an excellent impression, and one on which he deserves to be congratulated. Mrs. BARRY throws plenty of romantic vigor into *Rosabel*, and Miss GERMON richly endows with vigor of another sort the part of *Blossom*. The performance was, altogether, remarkably successful, and the repetition of "Romance and Reality," next Wednesday, ought to draw another house as crowded as those of Thursday and Saturday.

MISS GLYNN'S READINGS.

Miss GLYNN gave the fourth of her readings at the Union League Theatre on Wednesday. The play was "King John." On the whole, we think it must be esteemed Miss GLYNN'S best performance here as a dramatic reader. It evinced quite as much power as her former efforts and more magnetism, discrimination and refinement of thought. We still are of opinion, however, that Miss GLYNN will appear to best advantage on the stage. Her genius is strongly dramatic, and the trammels of the rostrum are unfavorable to its freest developement. We hope before many days to see this accomplished lady in *Lady Macbeth*, *The Duchess of Malfi*, *Cleopatra*, and other parts in which she has gained fame in the British Islands. In such representations will be found, we conceive, the truest, as well as the most effective, tests of her fine powers.

MME. SEEBACH'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

The final representations of Mme. MARIE SEEBACH are now in progress at the Stadt Theatre. Very soon the opportunity for seeing this delicate and highly imaginative artist will have fled, perhaps never to return. This fact is no doubt borne in mind by the lovers of good acting, and will not be unheeded. Mme. SEEBACH'S impersonations have had a refining influence upon histrionic taste among us, and have given delight to large numbers of intelligent people. It is unfortunate that our English stage is so deficient as it is in artists of similar grade, and aspirants for dramatic honors may find much of inspiration and suggestiveness in Mme. SEEBACH'S highly-finished portraitures. The time for enjoying them, it should be remembered, is now growing short, and the chanc that may not soon recur should be availed of without delay.

Musical.

MISS NININGER AND HER TEACHERS.

Signor ETTORE BARILI has sent us the subjoined letter which, as the impression he seeks to correct seems to have been conveyed in these columns, as an act of justice, we publish. We have no doubt that whatever there may be which appears doubtful in the premises as relates to Signor ALBITES, that accomplished musician and teacher can satisfactorily explain:

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 27, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper of the 21st inst. a criticism of Miss NININGER's singing in "Trovatore," and I have waited for the lady herself, or Signor ALBITES, to correct the impression that criticism has given, that she had received her musical training from him. I inclose you a paragraph Miss NININGER published last year in the Philadelphia papers which puts the matter to rights.

My reason for not teaching Miss NININGER longer than up to September last was, that I did not consider her trained sufficiently in acting to make her *début* on the stage, which she wished to do, and my opinion remains unaltered. In justice to myself I may add that Miss NININGER practiced with me the "Miserere," and the duet in the fourth act of "Trovatore," which she sang at a concert here, and her singing of which in New-York was highly complimented.

The inclosed paragraph speaks for itself, and I beg you to oblige me by publishing it, along with this, in your valuable paper.

Apologizing for troubling you, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
ETTORE BARILI.

The extract inclosed is from the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of May 28, 1870, and it runs thus:

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1870.

I wish to thank the musical critic of the *Scientific Journal* very much for the kind and encouraging manner in which he spoke of my style of singing at Prof. E. BARILI's concert; but, as the gentleman seems to be in doubt as to my being the pupil of Prof. B., I think it but just that I should state publicly that I have never had any other teacher in music and singing but him, having studied just three years.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to thank Prof. ETTORE BARILI for the untiring care and attention that he has bestowed upon me, as it is solely to his fidelity and efficiency that I am indebted for all progress that I may have made in this most beautiful of arts.

To the Press of Philadelphia my thanks are due for their kind and encouraging words to one who is yet an amateur.

PAULINE NININGER.

Home News.

To-morrow week, the English opera troupe will sing in Chicago....The benefit programme of Mr. STOCKTON, (author of "Fox and Goose") at the Walnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia, secured that gentleman $700....Mr. OWENS acted in Springfield, Mass., on Monday and on Tuesday....LOTTA was at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week...Mrs. D. P. BOWERS will act this week at the Albany Academy of Music....Mr. FRANK LAWLER had a complimentary benefit in Albany, last week....Mr. FECHTER was at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, last week. A crowded house greeted him....Mr. COLLINS was at the St. Charles Theatre in New-Orleans....Miss LINA EDWIN and Mr. LEFFINGWELL acted last week in Hartford....An opera-house is about to be built on the "Hungerford Block" in Oswego....Miss IDA VERNON had been compelled to resign her position as leading lady in Pittsburg, Penn., on account of ill-health....Mlle. MORLACCHI was at the California Theatre in San Francisco...."Little ROSALIE" of the MARETTA sisters, female gymnasts, recently fell from a trapeze to the floor at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Kansas City....Miss JANAUSCHEK was, last week, at the St. Louis Olympic....A Thomas concert was given last week at Titusville....The Cambridge City (Ind.) *Tribune* prints the item subjoined: "Tuesday afternoon a dispatch was received in Richmond, from Piqua, to have NELLIE GERMON, the actress of ROBERT JOHNSON's troupe, arrested. She was aboard the train from that city in company with a Mr. BROWN, of the same troupe. Upon her arrival she was taken in charge by a Police officer and detained until 12 o'clock that night, when Mr. JOHNSON arrived. In the meantime, however, Mr. BROWN had procured a license, and the two were married before Mayor BENNETT. JOHNSON claims that NELLIE was lawfully wedded to him about three years ago, but she disclaimed any such connection. JOHNSON seemed to be considerably wounded over the occurrence. He returned to Piqua, and the young couple took the train for Indianapolis"....Mr. WEHLI is to give three popular concerts at the Boston Music Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings and on Saturday afternoon of this week....Mrs. OATES is performing at the New-Orleans Academy of Music....Mr. EDWIN FORREST is sojourning in Boston.

Foreign News.

NEW PLAYS IN LONDON.

The two plays last produced at the London theatres are thus written of in the London *Echo*: "How shall we describe Mr. BURNAND's last attempt at a sensation drama made at the Adelphi? A mere sketch of the plot would do it injustice, for the plot is hardly worthy of the name; a criticism of the dialogue would hardly repay the effort; and an enumeration of the characters would convey little, if any, idea whatever of the extraordinary things that take place. It is in the 'situations' that the strength of the piece lies, and certainly in this respect, if numbers go for anything, it is the strongest sensation drama that was ever produced. It contains three attempts at assassination—the first that of the villain on the heroine, the second that of a private soldier on his officer, the third the villain as before and an accomplice on the heroine as before and her companion. It contains three attempts at robbery—the first the attempt of the villain on a tourist in Cornwall (successful;) the second that of a Russian on the field of Inkerman on an English officer (unsuccessful;) the third that of the two villains on the stores of a light-house keeper on Deadman's Point. It boasts of no fewer than four rescues from sudden death—the hero is saved by the heroine from the waves at the end of Act II.; the heroine is saved from the grasp of the villain at the end of Act III.; the hero is saved from death on the battle-field at the end of Act IV., for which he saves the life of the heroine at the end of the last act. Add to these thrilling climaxes the grand effects of the piece, viz., a real billiard-table, with real cues, by the help of which Mrs. ALFRED MELLON makes real carroms, to the immense and loudly-expressed delight of the gallery; also, a realistic wreck, with an attempt at real foam and real sea-weed, tossing about on waves that, to tell the truth, look anything but real; also, a realistic battle-field, with real wheels and real *débris* of battle, like the wares in the apothecary's shop, 'thinly scattered to make up a show.' Finally, a light-house!—a real, solid, built-up edifice with its front conveniently removed just to show us what the folks are doing inside. All these combine to produce a sensational effect, under which the critical mind ought to give way. If this piece does not succeed, no sensation drama ever deserved success. The author, the painter, the machinist have run a race, and it is hard to say which has won. A young aristocrat is in love with the daughter of a light-house keeper, whom he marries secretly on account of his haughty mother's opposition. One stormy night the heroine saves the hero from the waves, though why he need have got into them is not very clearly seen. An old lover of the girl, a private soldier, regards the aristocrat as her seducer, and threatens vengeance. A ruffianly smuggler, jealous of the gentleman, also threatens vengeance. The latter attempts to carry out his threat on the girl, but is prevented by the timely arrival of the private soldier, who waits till the battle of Inkerman to carry out his revenge on the aristocrat, his officer, but being disabled by a wound from attempting assassination, thinks it over and forgives the youth. Having nursed her husband in the Crimea, the girl returns home, reconciles him to his mother, and goes into the light-house where the villains are about to kill her, when her husband suddenly turns up from the Crimea and kills the villains. This extraordinary play was a success. Miss FURTADO, as the heroine, was effective. Indeed all the parts were fairly done.... In 'Up in the World,' the new comedy by Mr. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, produced last night at the Strand, the most effective character is *Mrs. Muggeridge*, the wife of a potato-seller, who has, through the success in trade of her husband, risen to a sphere for which she is totally unfit. Her credulity in accepting the compliments of her aristocratic acquaintances as genuine tributes of regard; her vanity at the idea of being hand in glove with people of title; her elation at the prospect of her daughter marrying a lord; her consternation at the intrusion into her new sphere of a relative still more vulgar than herself, whose want of polish cannot be disguised—all are drawn by the hand of one who has made such a character his special study, and who can hit off the various traits with a masterly delineation. Next in interest to *Mrs. Muggeridge* is her uncle *Sedley*, in whom the best side of a naturally vulgar nature is discernible, for be it remembered that Mr. SKETCHLEY is no mere satirist, touching up with irony the defects of the lower classes. He rubs off the polish very often, but it is only to show the sterling metal beneath. *Mr. Muggeridge*, too, the ambitious potato-seller, who gets swindled by his 'swell' friends, is well drawn; but when we have mentioned these three parts, we must own that the others are by no means so well presented. *Huxley*, the swindling speculator, is overdrawn, while the ladies and gentlemen in the piece are rather insipid. The audience, however, were highly pleased with everything."

BRIEF MENTION.

The theatrical news from Paris is more lively. We learn from the papers that the theatres are preparing to reopen. At the Opera Comique, there has been a general unpacking of scenes and accessories, which had been piled up the stage, and covered with divers protections against fire; they were taken back to the storehouse in the Place Louvois, whence they were removed three months ago, on the ground that they were far too dangerously inflammable neighbors for the National Library, in the Rue de Richelieu. The scenes of the Opéra (Rue Lepelletier) have passed the siege in their ordinary depot in the Faubourg Poissonniere, with three feet of sand upon them. Other theatres are getting ready to rehearse new pieces; in a month they will all be at work again, and the people who live by them will have a chance of earning their bread. All this is very gratifying, especially the intelligence that the scenery has been saved, instead of being burnt, as had been erroneously reported....The London *Figaro* says: "Miss JULIA DALY, a bright and lively American lady, has reappeared at the Adelphi, in a very bad play called 'Our Female American Cousin.' Miss DALY makes the house laugh heartily, and I hope to see her again in a character suited to her talent."....A recent notice of a Crystal Palace concert in the London *Times*, says: "The singers were Mme. CORA DE WILHORST and Mr. SIMS REEVES. The lady, an American, if we are not misinformed, has been prima donna at more than one Continental theatre. She has a bright and clear soprano voice, considerable facility, and plenty of what the French call '*elan*,' and the English in homely vernacular 'go,' and this was agreeably demonstrated in 'Ah! come rapida,' the once universally popular cavatina from MEYERBEER's 'Crociato in Egitto,' and in the most prominent air from DONIZETTI's 'Fille du Regiment'—each given in the language to which it was originally set. Both were unanimously applauded. About Mme. DE WILHORST's success there could be no question."....The London *Echo* critic writes thus concerning affairs at the St. James' Theatre: "Mrs. WOOD has spared no expense to make the new burlesque of 'Vesta' a complete success. The costumes, scenery, music, are all that the most exacting could require. But the great treat of the evening is, of course, Mrs. WOOD herself. There can be no question about her abilities in burlesque. There is something supremely funny about the very solemnity of her face when she assumes a grieved look. She is the very picture of comical despair. She possesses, too, a wonderful trick of voice, learned, we doubt not, in the United States, which is inexpressibly amusing. The first scene of 'Vesta' is Temple Bar, in ancient Rome, and brings *Vesta's* lover and his lovemaking on the scene. The second introduces us to the rivals for *Vesta's* love, who assisted by friends, wind up with a 'breakdown.' The third reveals the Temple of Vesta, and shows how it came to pass that she let out the light. All ends with a grand chorus and dance. It was well received."....The *Scotsman* newspaper of Feb. 11 says: "On Friday evening Prof. ANDERSON, the 'Wizard of the North,' in the course of his performance at the Atheneum, Sunderland, took occasion to make repeated references to the Continental war, to BISMARCK, Germany and Germans, in anything but complimentary terms. In the front seats were the German Consul, (Mr. WEINER,) his wife, and a party of friends. Another gentleman, (the head of a German firm in Sunderland,) rose and gave a denial to the statements of the Wizard, and this seemed only the more to irritate him. Just before the close of the performance Mr. ANDERSON, stepping forward, and claiming to be independent of any one, and to hold opinions of his own, stated that his daughter there, (pointing to Miss ANDERSON at the piano-forte,) had declined to play the 'Marseillaise,' because of the presence of the German consul. 'Who,' Mr. ANDERSON asked, 'was the German consul? What was he? He thanked him for his patronage, but no more.' Mr. ANDERSON went on to say that the Germans should have been fighting for their country, and proceeded in a strain which again called up the German merchant, who protested that they had come there to see the Professor's tricks, not to hear his politics. A scene of confusion followed. The audience at the back part of the hall got on to the seats, some hissing the German merchant and others the 'Wizard;' and in the midst of the noise the occupants of the front seats rose and took their departure, including the German Consul and his friends. The Professor, excited, was declaiming from the stage, the German merchant was on his feet appealing for a hearing, when the 'Wizard' fired a pistol, which caused a number of ducks confined in a tub on the stage to squatter out among the audience with a great din. The performance broke up amidst great disorder."....Papers from Milan, Italy, give flattering reports of the progress of Miss EDITH ABELL, the soprano, formerly of Springfield, Ohio, who is studying there. Her teacher, who is one of the first in Italy, is enthusiastic in the belief that she will become a great artist....A domestic drama, by Mr. H. J. BYRON, is in rehearsal at the Gaiety Theatre, in London. Mr. J. L. TOOLE and Miss CARLOTTA ADDISON will play important characters...A new romantic play by Mr. BOUCICAULT is to be produced this month in Glasgow, the cast including Messrs. HONEY, NEVILLE, PARSELLE, and Miss FOOTE....Mr. EDMUND FALCONER was to have a complimentary benefit at Covent Garden Theatre, when the following artists were to give their valuable services: Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, Miss Edith Wynne, Messrs. B. Webster, J. B. Buckstone, James Anderson, J. Ryder, H. Neville, E. P. Addison, T. Swinbourne, and Mr. Santley....Mme. ADELINA PATTI has been performing in "Otello," at the Petersburg Opera; and the Russian papers with one consent declare the lady the greatest lyric tragedienne of the day. At Moscow the performances of Mme. ARTOT have been crowned by a torchlight procession organized by a body of students. The lady is about to make herself heard in the opera-houses of Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Cassel, Hanover and Wiesbaden....Mlle. SESSI is performing in opera at Vienna....The *Illustrirte Zeitung* gives a very bad account of the state of the small German theatres; such is their condition that many of them will have to be closed. At Bromberg, Posen, Halle and Düsseldorf, the performances which were to have inaugurated the new year have been put off, and many dramatic companies have been dissolved. From the same source we learn that in the two Court theatres at Munich there have been 308 performances during the past year. Among the many novelties produced should be noted SCHNEEGAN's "Maria Stuart in Schottland," HEIGEL's "Marta," KOBERSTEIN's "Erich XIV.," WICHERT's "Nar des Glücks," and some plays by ROSEN and WILLBRANDT. Of the operas given for the first time, HORNSTEIN's "Adam and Eva" is the one most worthy of mention after RICHARD WAGNER's "Walküre."

The Death of Walter Brown.

From the Newburg Journal, March 4.

DAVID WALTER BROWN, the celebrated oarsman, died yesterday morning at the residence of his mother, Mrs. M. C. BROWN, No. 68 Smith-street, after a painful illness of three or four weeks' duration. It was the opinion of his medical attendants that death was caused by an enlargement of the spleen, but a post-mortem examination made this morning showed that a large tumor had formed near the bowels, and this had been the cause of death. Some weeks ago, Mr. BROWN's floating boat-house in Boston was destroyed by the ice, and through exposure while trying to save his property he caught a severe cold, one of the results of which was the formation of this tumor. His family, consisting of wife and child, had gone to Portland, Me., on a visit to his wife's parents, and WALTER, thinking that a visit to his old Newburg home and the tender care of his mother would soon restore his health, came on here from Boston about three weeks ago. But he did not recover, as he had anticipated; his illness threatened a serious termination, and he suffered intense pain. Everything that medical skill and the care and solicitude of mother, brother and sisters could do was done to save his life, but all proved in vain. After three weeks of terrible suffering his strong constitution succumbed and death ensued. He was quite conscious to the last, and recognized the friends who surrounded his bed. Mr. BROWN's age was thirty-one years and four months. The funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the residence of his mother.

A General Railroad Law for the United States.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miner's Journal, March 4.

We learn that a very important General Railroad bill for the United States is now being tmatured, which, while it will not be in hostility o the present railroad interests of the United States, still it will be the means of giving the people relief under existing circumstances. It will be ready for promulgation in a short time, when we think it will meet the approbation of the people of the whole country as the most feasible plan that has yet been suggested to remove many of the evils under which communities and many sections of the country are now laboring.

The Portland Divorce Suit—Recent Incidents.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, March 3.

We are told that Mr. JONES MILLER, the defendant in the late divorce case that excited so much interest in this city, tried to take his children from the custody of their mother the other day. Mrs. MILLER is now residing with her father, CHARLES PETERS, Esq., in New-York. Mr. MILLER procured a carriage and proceeded to the vicinity of the house as the children were on their way to school, and would have succeeded in carrying them off, we are told, had it not been for the interference of a neighbor. Mrs. MILLER and children came through to this city from Boston, yesterday, on their way to Bangor. Mr. MILLER was aboard the train, and when the cars reached Portland Marshal CLARK and Deputy Marshal STERLING were at the depot to see that everything was straight. There was no sensation scene attempted, however. Mr. MILLER talked with his little boy in the saloon very quietly—accompanied by his brother, Col. FRANK MILLER, and his counsel, Mr. DENNETT—until Mrs. MILLER and children left in the train.

NOVEL PNEUMATICS.

How to Send Messages by Pneumatic Dispatch—The London System Described—Great Improvements to be Effected.

The public mind has of late been considerably exercised on the subject of pneumatic transit, whether of freight or passengers, and numerous are the projects to which the growing wants of this vast City have given birth. As "an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory," it is interesting to note an actual application of pneumatic force just brought into successful operation in London. Not the least strange part of the matter is the fact that it is designed to aid the telegraph by *saving time* in the transmission of messages. In view of the instantaneous nature of electric communication, such an assertion seems at first sight curious. The explanation is, however, easy.

The telegraphic system of England is, as our readers are aware, under Government control, and possesses, therefore, one central station, to which all others throughout the country are subordinate, and from which the various lines radiate in every direction. All messages, therefore, which pass through London, are received at this central office, and thence transmitted to their several destinations. Under the old system, if a telegram were forwarded from Glasgow to, say Station A, three miles from Telegraph-street, (the location of the central office,) it was taken down at the latter place and resent by wire to the station. This system caused a waste of time, involved the maintenance of a large number of clerks and instruments, and, still more important, necessitated an intricate network of wires such as at present span the principal thoroughfares of this City. There were obvious reasons why it was impracticable to admit of the direct transmission of messages between points crossing the central district, and it therefore became an object to devise some means of saving the time and expense of retransmission in each case. The difficulty has been solved by the application of pneumatic propulsion, through a series of tubes connecting the head-quarters with every subordinate telegraph station within the British Metropolis.

Under the present arrangement a message is, upon arrival, immediately transcribed upon the official form to be forwarded to the recipient, and is then placed in the box, or "carrier," which conveys it through the tube. The latter is of iron, three inches in internal diameter, while the carriers are made of gutta percha and cylindered in shape, so made as to fit the tube accurately. Being almost nine inches in length, it is, of course, necessary that the radius of curves in the tube be sufficiently large to admit of its easy passage. At each intermediate station an apparatus is introduced to do the duty of a "switch," consisting of two pieces of tubing, both accurately fitting a gap cut in the main line. One of these tubes is permeable, and, when in place, acts as an ordinary portion of the line. The other contains a perforated plate, which stops any "carrier" from passing. By the movement of a lever, either of these tubes can be put in position as required, their edges being accurately ground to make an air-tight joint with the main tube. A small stud in the permeable tube is pressed by the carrier in its passage through, and this rings a bell by way of signal that the line is so far clear. When the "intercepting tube" is in place, the vacuum in the main pipe is maintained by a circular piece of small piping opening communication before and behind the movable portion.

As regards speed, the test trials were most satisfactory. A set of dispatches were carried 852 yards, or close on half a mile, in one minute and forty seconds, being at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. In another case, a parcel was carried 2,058 yards in four minutes. In these instances, both vacuum and pressure were employed as motive forces. When vacuum alone is used, the time occupied in transit is about one-third more; but even then, it is more rapid than any other means short of steam power.

The unsatisfactory state of our Metropolitan postal system in the matter of conveying mails between the Central Post-office and the branch Stations suggests that the application of a similar scheme in New-York would confer immense advantages, both upon the Post-office Department and the general public. The most ardent advocates of our present system are unable to deny that the people of this City are strangers to facilities enjoyed by the residents of London and other European cities. As a matter of fact a letter takes no longer to reach its destination at Washington or Baltimore than if addressed to a district served by one of the branch offices in New-York. As regards telegraphic communication, we are probably as well served as the residents of any other city in the world, but the reasons which render the pneumatic tubing so useful an auxiliary to the London telegraphic offices, would apply with equal force to our own companies. Telegraphy, however, being here a matter of private enterprise, such matters concern the companies alone. The Post-office is, however, a national institution, and any measures tending to improve its organization are matters of public concern. With a properly constructed system of pneumatic tubes the hourly mails now delivered only from the head office, might with equal facility be distributed throughout Manhattan Island.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Joseph Palmer.

Dr. JOSEPH PALMER, for many years connected with the newspaper Press of Boston, died in that city on Friday last at the age of seventy-five. He was born on the 3d of October, 1796, at Needham, Mass., his father being a clergyman in that town, and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1818. He afterward followed the profession of a teacher for some years, being usher at the Boston Latin School when ROBERT C. WINTHROP, GEO. S. HILLARD, CHARLES SUMNER, WM. H. CHANNING, JAS. FREEMAN CLARK and other men now eminent in various walks in life, were among the pupils. At the same time he pursued the study of medicine, and received the degree of M. D. in 1826. After practicing for a few years as a physician, he determined to follow an inclination which he had long felt for the pursuits of journalism. He entered the office of the *Columbian Centinel*, of Boston, in 1830, and from that time to his death, was connected with the various newspapers in that city, including the *Traveller* and the *Transcript*, each of which he edited for some time, and the *Daily Advertiser*, whose commercial reporter he had been for upward of eighteen years. By his first wife he inherited a coffee plantation in Cuba, and was for some years a man of property. His means were, however, mostly lost in unpropitious ventures, the proprietorship of newspapers, and for many years before the close of life his moderate salary was his principal income. One of his favorite pursuits was the preparation of obituary notices, and the voluminous necrology of Harvard College, which has been published in book form, was the work of his hands. He was a modest, retiring man, but possessed considerable ability and an irreproachable character.

Bishop James O. Andrew.

Right Rev. JAMES O. ANDREW, senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, South, died at Mobile, Ala., on Thursday last. He was born in 1794, in the State of Georgia, and entered the South Carolina Conference in 1812. In 1814 he was ordained deacon, and became an elder in the Church two years later. He was first ordained a Bishop by the General Conference at Philadelphia in 1832. He was an able and eloquent preacher, pure and simple in character, and earnest and faithful in the performance of pastoral and official duties.

Work of the Maine Legislature.

The Fiftieth Legislature of Maine, which adjourned on Monday, had been in session fifty-five days. Of what it accomplished, the Augusta *Journal* speaks thus:

"The mass of business during the session was large and important. The election of a United States Senator and the apportionment of the State for senators, representatives and councilors were measures of high political importance. The demand for railroad legislation was extensive, and none created more interest than the act for the extension of the Boston and Maine to Portland, and that for the building of the Aroostook Railroad. The educational system of the State was fiercely attacked, but has suffered no serious damage. In the early part of the session town aid to manufacturers met with hard usage; but in the closing days better opinions prevailed, and struggling towns received the encouragement and assistance they asked. A step which we hope to see result in benefit to the State is the further promotion of Swedish immigration. So far the scheme has been successful, and we trust the larger encouragement and means given will afford a corresponding profitable return. That the Legislature was governed by honest motives, and gave due attention to the subject of economy, there is abundant evidence. Its mistakes were mostly those due to haste and want of deliberation. No party spirit prevailed through the session."

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Letter from the Countess De Montalembert—Thanks for American Sympathy and Aid.

The following letter from the Countess DE MONTALEMBERT has been received by one of the ladies interested in the French Fair in this City:

RIZENSART, Feb. 8, 1871.

DEAR MISS G. DE B * * *: I have heard that the magnificent sum of £3,668 sterling, sent by the lady patronesses of the New-York Bazaar, has just arrived at Brussels. An agent of the Committee has already been sent to Paris, but since the capitulation nobody has been permitted to enter that generous city where cold and privation have already killed five thousand persons. You see to what an extent the resistance was there maintained. But let us leave this painful subject; another spectacle, come from that great and noble country you inhabit, gives me courage. I could not help crying with joy; that quantity of gold was suddenly transformed before my eyes into bread, soup, and victuals of every description, warm clothing distributed to thousands of poor French of every age and condition, starved and shivering, their houses being only parts of walls, and their only furniture, by day and night, the ground. Such is the state of peasants surrounding Paris, in a circle of twelve leagues, and also of those in the Loiret, Franche-Comté, and the Ardennes. Thanks to these £3,688, into how many hearts will hope now find an entrance, together with a deep sentiment of that charity which comes from so far to visit and heal their incomparable misery. After the announcement of that abundant and generous sum, the following night my thoughts were of relief and even of joy, while my mind wandered in the midst of our unhappy France, now ruined. Oh! how can I express to you the tender gratitude, so full of admiration, which I feel! How shall I find words to say it as I should wish, to you and to all those ladies, so active, so ingenious, so zealous in their efforts, who have with such perseverance known how to realize such a magnificent result?

The cruel situation, formerly that of America, when she struggled against those who oppressed her—such is now ours. We shall not be discouraged; we shall struggle against all misfortunes that may come, for alas! we only begin them; we feel that God and our right will aid us, and we are now aware that in the United States thousands of hearts will follow and assist us by the indefatigable propaganda of their warm compassion. Only a small piece of money given by each American, thanks to feminine influence, which will excite the impulsion given in each family—in one word, a general subscription (which would not weigh heavily on any one's purse)—oh! this is what will be the aim, I hope, of all the devoted hearts which France possesses in New-York. They will cause the true fraternity of nations to shine forth, after having already taken the first step individually by the splendid alms for which I have at present to testify to them, my most lively gratitude. This task of popular propaganda to obtain the mite of the multitude will be theirs. Do they not know how to succeed in all their enterprises, with their promptitude of character in carrying all before them? In announcing this new ambition of mine, I take shelter in the memory of him I no more possess, but who has so much loved from afar America; with what fiery accents has he not spoken of her! You know with what enthusiasm he celebrated the noble victory carried in favor of the union of that country. Let the generous and intelligent Americans think only of our grief, when we also are spoken to of a violent secession of territory imposed on us by our invaders. In spite of the vigilance of the Prussians, the natives of Alsace are being enrolled in thousands in the indigent and badly-organized Armies of the Loire and of the East. But let us return to the ruin without a parallel existing in the thirty-seven Departments invaded. To give only a few examples: I have been written to from Villersexel, Haute Saône, (where my maternal uncle lives,) that after fifteen days' requisition in money and in kind, the Prussians, overloaded with provisions beyond that which their troops could consume, threw into a river which flows near the village all the potatoes, saving to the poor inhabitants, (who deprived themselves of all in order to satisfy their exactions,) "Yes, our object is to ruin France." This discourse I know of from authentic letters of my family. At my sister's, in the Ardennes, the systematic wasting and squandering of provisions equaled only that which was consumed. At Orleans they exacted nine thousand rations per day for three thousand men, and at the same time the population was dying from hunger and misery. At six leagues from my dwelling, (*côte d'or*,) the Prussians entered the little open town of Avalion almost without fighting. The officers allowed their soldiers two hours of plunder. Is it not worthy of the less-civilized ages? In the castle of one of my brothers-in-law, they broke the doors, windows, shutters, &c., under the pretence of want of firing for the soldiers, while at a little distance a wood of considerable dimensions existed. The falsehood of such an excuse is proved by their breaking the marble chimney-pieces in their violent rage. To annihilate our dwellings and our hearths is their wish in reality. The aged mother-in-law of one of my friends near Orleans, seeing all taken from her, and that what could not be taken or sold (to the Jews who follow the Prussians) was broken, tried to conceal a bed on which she might lie. A Prussian officer perceived it, and dared say to her: "I must have it. You, Madame, you may lie on the straw; it is better it should be you than any one of my soldiers!" The same may be heard from all sides in other forms. I do not wish to terminate, and yet this letter is beyond measure long. Once again say to the adorable lady patronesses of the Bazaar, how I should like to kiss these charming faces who have from afar looked upon our distress, and those hands which have helped us from hearts so open and so generous. I offer, to yourself in particular, this feeble expression of the sentiments which deeply penetrate my mind. But you are French. I was going to say it is more natural, if not less charitable, at the distance whence you are, to suffer with us and to act for us, as you have done. I remain, &c.,

LA COMTESSE DE MONTALEMBERT,
Née Comtesse de Mérode.

Capture of Sneak Thieves.

Two sneak thieves entered the store of P. A. DAILY & Co., dealers in clothier's trimmings, No. 318 Broadway, on Friday morning early, when none but the clerk and porter were present. One engaged the clerk in conversation while the other roamed about the store and inquired about Harris cassimeres, an article in which the house does not deal, and this fact attracted the attention of the clerk, who at once "dropped" to the character of his customers. Calling out to the porter to seize the man nearest him he grabbed the one with whom he was conversing when a tussle ensued, in which both GEORGE, the clerk, and the porter were dragged to the sidewalk by the thieves. Fortunately a policeman was within call and the sneak thieves were secured, one of them having plunder on his person, secreted in pockets in his coat, which was left behind in the tussle.

Ninth Assembly District Grant Club.

At a meeting of this club, held at Bleecker Building, on Friday evening last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the great mass of the Republican voters of this, the largest Republican District in New-York, and who are members of and represented by this Club, are not represented in the so-called General Committee of this City, and have taken no part in electing any delegates thereto. That at the time such delegates claim to have been elected, the machinery of the party in this district was under the control of persons who had been demoralized by, and made subservient to the Democratic Party, and that the pretended election of such delegates was a mere form and a farce, and was only participated in by a few Republicans in the district known as Tammany Republicans.

Resolved, That the present condition of the party in our City demands that the State Committee take early and efficient measures to organize Republican Associations in each Assembly District, and a General Committee which will have the confidence of, and truly represent, the great body of Republican voters.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Chairman of the State Committee.

Conferring Degrees on Newly-Graduated Dentists.

The Commencement exercises of the New-York College of Dentistry were held last evening, at Association Hall, before a large audience. The Faculty and other officers of the institution, together with several clergymen, occupied seats on the platform. After prayer by Rev. SAMUEL COOK, D. D., the Dean, Prof. FRANK ABBOTT, M. D., read the annual report. He represented the institution to be in a very prosperous condition, and remarked that the comparatively small proportion of dentists which graduated from this College, in comparison with those of other institutions, was attributable to the severe examination they were compelled to undergo before certificates were awarded them. He called attention to the infirmary connected with the College as one deserving of public support, and stated the number of patients treated during the past year was 2,124. Degrees were then conferred upon the following gentlemen by the President, Dr. STEPHEN A. MAIN: Messrs. S. Frank Johnson, New-York; Francisco Justinia, Cuba; H. Charles Edwards, France; Carl F. W. Bodecker, Germany; Christian Degenhardt, New-York; Owen A. Hogan, New-York; Toilo Raux y Gandia, Porto Rico, and Joseph L. Newborn, Tennessee. The Faculty prize of the year, consisting of an elegant set of dental instruments, worth $100, was presented to Mr. F. W. BODECKER by Prof. A. W. STEEN, M. D. Prof. FANEUL D. WEISSE, M. D., delivered the address to the graduates. The valedictory address was delivered by JOSEPH L. NEWBORN, D. D. S., and addresses were also delivered by Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH and Dr. CHARLES A. BUDD.

A SUSPECTED MURDER.

Singular Disappearance of a Laborer—Fears of Foul Play—Arrest of the Supposed Assassin.

About ten days ago a young man named MAURICE CUMMINGS, who had been temporarily stopping with an elder brother in Grand-street, Williamsburgh, went over to Jersey City to receive some wages due him by the Erie Railway Company. MAURICE failed to return to his brother's, which so alarmed the latter that Capt. MANN, of the Jersey City Police, was notified, and in connection with a New-York detective set to work to unravel the mystery. Early yesterday morning they arrested a young man named PATRICK HENNESSY, residing in Jersey City, on suspicion of having murdered CUMMINGS. The circumstances tend to show that HENNESSY and CUMMINGS were seen going to New-York on a Chambers-street ferry-boat, both being partially intoxicated. Their movements from that time until 3 o'clock the following morning (Monday) have not been ascertained, but about that hour they entered the Pavonia ferry-house on the New-York side, and after remaining there a short while CUMMINGS was observed to go out, followed directly by HENNESSY. HENNESSY returned in less than an hour, besmeared with blood and unaccompanied by his friend. The ferry employes questioned HENNESSY as to the bloody condition of his clothes, but he carelessly replied that he had just been concerned in a drunken fracas in a bar-room. His own person, however, seemed uninjured. The next link in the chain of circumstances was furnished by the finding by a news-boy of a hat on the deck of a barge fastened to the Erie Pier. The hat was stained with blood, while near where it lay was a pool of gore. The deck rails showed bloody finger-marks, and the boat's side was spattered with the vital fluid. The brother of the missing man has recognized the hat as the one he wore when he was seen by him last. The accused, when arraigned before the City Judge of Jersey City, yesterday, seemed quite timid and nervous. He said that CUMMINGS left him at the ferry-house, and that he did not see him afterward. The accused also said that he went into a rum-shop, where he got into a muss with a man who beat and cut him.

The examination was then postponed until Tuesday.

March Term of the Courts.

The March Term of the Civil State Courts commences to-morrow.

In the Supreme Court no General Term will be held during the month. In Part I., Circuit, Judge SUTHERLAND will preside, and the litigation over the Hogan will is to be continued. Circuit, Part II., will be held by Judge VAN BRUNT, of the Court of Common Pleas, under assignment of Gov. HOFFMAN. Judge BRADY will hold Special Term, and Judge CARDOZO will sit at Chambers.

The Superior Court, General Term, will be held by Judges MONELL, McCUNN and FREEDMAN. Both branches of Trial Term in this Court stand adjourned until the 20th of the month, so as to afford the contractor, Mr. GARVEY, an opportunity in the meantime to bespangle the walls and ceilings in all the colors of the rainbow. Special Term will be held by Judge JONES.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Chief Judge DALY, and Judges LARREMORE and JOSEPH F. DALY will sit at General Term. Part I., Trial Term, will be held by Judge LOEW. Part II. will not be held during the Term, that room being, as those of the Superior Court, temporarily dedicated to the painters, who are decking out its interior in all the glories which green and gold can produce. In Special Term Judge ROBINSON will preside.

The Marine Court, Part I, will be held by Judge GROSS; Part II. by Judge CURTIS, and Part III by Judge JOACHIMSON. This last named Court is still located in the cock-loft of the remnant of the old brown-stone building once known as the New Court-house, and it would seem in this instance that the higher one ascends, the more impure becomes the atmosphere, for so badly ventilated are these rooms, that they sometimes smell as foully as an unclean bear cage. Though a large portion of the business of this Court is such as to attract but little public interest, yet the amount disposed of is very large, and the judges and lawyers, as well as the mass of litigants and jurors who are compelled to attend there daily, must often long for more convenient and healthful accommodations.

Arrest of a Father and Son on a Charge of Arson.

A fire occurred at 4 P. M. yesterday, in the dry-goods store of BERNARD ARONSON, No. 218 East Houston-street, when a loss of $2,000 was occasioned on stock, and $500 on building, owned by a Mrs. GALE, who is fully insured. ISAAC J. MULLENS, a boy residing at No. 202 East Houston-street, informed the Seventeenth Precinct Police that while he was spinning a top in front of the store, he saw JACOB ARONSON, a son of the proprietor, go behind the counter with a lighted paper and then abandon the place, the fire making itself known in a few minutes. When questioned, JACOB stated that he had not been near the store all day, and his father further added to the suspicion against them by stating that he and his son had left the store at 1 o'clock. As all these statements were made independent of each other the Police decided to arrest ARONSON and his son on suspicion of arson. Mr. ARONSON has an insurance of $7,000 on his stock, which it is claimed is in excess of the real value. ARONSON, the elder, has been under arrest before on a charge of arson, but was released for want of evidence.

The Condemned Murderer Thomas Refused a Reprieve by the Governor.

The appeal of the counsel for JOHN THOMAS, the colored murderer, sentenced to death for the murder of WALTER JOHNSON, for a further respite, has been responded to by the Governor as follows:

ALBANY, March 3, 1871.

John A. Goodlett, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 1st inst., relating to case of JOHN THOMAS, was received this morning. I have given this case the most careful consideration, and regret to say to you that I cannot grant any further respite. The law must now take its course.

Very truly yours,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

The respite already granted by the Governor extends to the 10th inst., when, so far as now appears, the sentence of death will be executed.

Fire in Franklin-Street.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story and attic brick house No. 8 Frankin-street, which is occupied by WM. MULEAHY, as a grocery, and whose stock was damaged to the amount of $300, but the loss is covered by a policy for $500 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by THOMAS NEALIS, will require extensive repairs, but is insured for $2,000 in the Niagara. The fire also communicated to the building No. 10 Franklin-street, which belongs to the Lorillard estate, and is occupied by several poor families. CATHARINE McGRATH, who occupied the first floor as a store, lost $200 in damage to stock, and has no insurance.

A man named BULGER quareled, last evening, in the lager-beer saloon in East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, with HENRY PRAGER, of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth-street, when the latter received a dangerous stab-wound in the left arm. BULGER was arrested by the Twelfth Precinct Police, and after PRAGER had his wound dressed he was taken home by friends.

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

The Milton Gold Jewelry Company

Will open their place of business temporarily at No. 751 Broadway, WEDNESDAY, March 8. They guarantee their goods to wear as well as gold, and always to retain their color and to stand the tests of the strongest acids. They also defy the best jewelers in America to tell them from gold, except by weight. The Company will adopt the popular One Dollar Plan, and sell any article in their store for ONE DOLLAR EACH. They claim to have all the latest and the leading styles of jewelry that is manufactured—all made of the Milton Gold.

Show-rooms, No. 751 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

Royal Havana—Supplementary.

Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., No. 316 Canal-st., or 154 Chatham-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing brown discolorations from the skin.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Luxurious, flowing hair.—Chemical analysis has satisfied the anxious world that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR contains the only vegetable substance known for restoring gray hair, stop its falling, increase its growth.

Missisquoi Spring Water.—A specific for diseases of the kidneys, cancer and scrofula. A fresh supply just received by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Gifford, Casilear, Boughton,

With other celebrated American and foreign artists, are represented in the choice private collection of Mr. Laurence Thomsen, of Baltimore, now on exhibition day and evening at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., and to be sold at auction on next TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

DIED.

BARLING.—At Highland, N. J., 3d inst., SAMUEL DAVIS TONGE, youngest son of Henry A. and Elizabeth A. Barling, in his 12th year.

Funeral Monday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Highland Station, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, to meet the 9½ train from New-York. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BLISS.—On Saturday evening, March 4, NELLIE L., eldest daughter of Cornelius N. and Lizzie M. Bliss, aged 9 years and 8 months.

Services at the residence of her father, No. 14 East 34th-st., on Monday, 6th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

CROCKER.—On Friday, 3d inst., EBEN B. CROCKER, aged 59 years and 3 months.

His funeral will take place from All Souls Church, corner 20th-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, March 5, at 4 P. M.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 4, 1871, after a painful sickness, LOUISA A., wife of B. W. Davis, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 14 Willow-st., on Tuesday afternoon, March 7, at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, March 4, MARGARET G., wife of F. M. Johnson, aged 31 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the North Reformed Church, (Rev. W. T. Enyard, pastor,) Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Jefferson County papers please copy.

ROBINS.—On Friday morning, 3d inst., in the 57th year of his age, DAVID ROBINS.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 35 East 39th-st., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 1 P M.

YOUNG.—On Friday morning, March 3, MARY JANE, wife of William W. Young, and only daughter of the late James R. Westervelt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 341 West 19th-st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKERY,

(PAUL M. S. BROWN, Successor,) corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., one block east of A. T. Stewart & Co. (Sandwich, Split, French, Twist, Round and High Round, Pan, Milk, Brick, Albany, Home-made, Rye, Graham and Boston Brown) Bread and Rolls delivered fresh daily to Families, Steamers, Restaurants and elsewhere. Every variety of Cake, Pies, Pastries, Crackers, &c., &c., of our celebrated manufacture, is, as usual, of superior quality. Plum and Assorted Fancy Cake, for Weddings and Parties, a specialty. Plain and elaborate Suppers provided.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. Delmonico, corner Chambers and William sts., and No. 22 Broad-st., supplied 8 years; Daniel Drew, Esq., No. 17 Union-square, supplied 15 years; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., No. 10 Washington-place; People's Line of Steamers, supplied 8 years, and in this and other cities, a multitude of Families, Steamers, Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Boarding-houses.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1871.

In addition to the superior quality of his wares at the usual prices, the advertiser offers the following advantages to buyers:

PLAN FIRST—MONTHLY.

600 Prizes of Five Dollars each; for the year dading from March 1, 1871	$3,000

Distributed monthly, the first award, therefore, will be made upon the 1st of April next, consisting of 50 Prizes, and thereafter, monthly, a similar number. Any regular customer whose Plan Receipt for purchases is for the sum of Five Dollars and upward per month, becomes eligible under this Plan for the following month. Any purchaser to the sum of Five Dollars and upward, at any one time, becomes eligible to one chance, under this plan, in the following month's drawing.

PLAN SECOND—ANNUAL.

20 Prizes of Fifty Dollars each	$1,000
5 Prizes of One Hundred Dollars each	500
Grand Prize	500
Total	$2,000

This being the Annual Plan, the awards will be made upon Feb. 29, 1872. Any regular customer whose Plan Receipt is for the sum of Ten Dollars and upward per month, for the twelve months preceding, becomes eligible under this Plan, in addition to the privileges under Plan first; and any buyer who holds Plan Receipts on Feb. 29, 1872, to the sum of $120, is eligible under this Plan.

Checks for Prizes sent the following day, and a list published of drawers.

To buyers of $1,000 and upward per annum, a discount made. Special contracts made with stewards and other large buyers. Readers will please circulate this advertisement among their friends.

NOTE.—To buy upon the Prize Plan—Purchase tickets, put up in packages of $5 and its multiples, receive a Plan Receipt therefor, and pay for purchases of 5 cents and upward in these tickets.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

We believe an increased trade will reimburse us for the Premiums distributed.

IMMENSE REDUCTION; WHITE China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION; White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $4 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION; White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $6 60.
IMMENSE REDUCTION; Gilt Brand French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION; English Chamber Sets, colored, 11 pieces, $4.
IMMENSE REDUCTION; All kinds of Table Glass at half price.
IMMENSE REDUCTION; Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, handsomely engraved, best plate, $29 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION; Silver-plated Casters, 6 Cut Bottles, $5 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION; Mantel Vases, Card-receivers, Jardineres, &c., &c., at half price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

$2.500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 17. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

$28.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Circulars sent. Kentuckys, 80c. to $8. Investments 12½ per cent.
S. B. BANKS, No. 15 Wall-st.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOR of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*Future Rewards and Penalties.* All cordially invited.

A MOTHER'S SORROWS—REPEATED by request, will be the subject of discourse next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, at his church, Grand-st., near 5th, Williamsburg; also, *Eternal Life*, the subject for the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. A donation visit at the church next TUESDAY EVENING. All are invited.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES ROOSEVELT BAYLEY, D. D., Bishop of Newark, N. J., will deliver a lecture in the Church of St. Joseph, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, this City, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 12, 1871, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Roman Question.* Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the doors of the Church. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV. and 53d-st.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector. SUNDAY, March 5, morning prayer 9 o'clock, communion service and sermon 10½, children's service at 3½ o'clock; evening service and sermon by the Rector at 7½. During the week morning prayer and lecture on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer daily at 5 o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. Rev. WILLIAM S. BOARDMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. ROBERT G. QUENNELL FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

UNION REVIVAL MEETINGS IN Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., 9th and 10th avs., on MONDAY and TUESDAY at 3½ and 7½ P. M., and in Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, 6th and 7th avs., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, same hours. Prayer-meeting Fifty-third-street Church every day from 8½ to 10 A. M.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches on SUNDAY MORNING in Franklin-avenue (near Myrtle) Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. In the EVENING, Mr. HUGO preaches in Ainslie-street (corner Ewen) Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries.*

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor. Preaching 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M., and the ordinance of baptism in the EVENING.

REV. E. W. HITCHCOCK, OF FOURteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., will preach his fifth anniversary sermon on SABBATH MORNING, March 5, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 Sixth-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10¾ o'clock. Subject—*Morals and Faith.*

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 34th-st.—The services in this church commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor.

REV. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., WILL (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church, near 9th-av., on SABBATH next, at 10½, and Rev. HENRY WAITE at 3. All are invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 376 4th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. POTTER. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

COOPER UNION SERVICES.—REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS will speak to the people every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st. All strangers and all persons without a regular place in the sanctuary are cordially invited, and will be made welcome, and seats given freely to all, without money and without price.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY evening. Love feast on FRIDAY evening, at 8 o'clock. Seats all free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

N. Y. C. S. S. AND M. SOCIETY.—THE Mission of this Society, heretofore worshiping at No. 263 Avenue B, will enter their new chapel, No. 647 East 16th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; addresses by Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Rev. W. McALLISTER, the President and other officers of the Society. Friends of mission-work are all cordially invited to be present.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. FRED. EVANS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion service at 3 P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service. The revival work still continues with increasing interest. Preaching every evening next week.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene-st.—Services SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Hon. HORACE GREELEY will lecture in this place THURSDAY EVENING, 9th March, at 8. Subject—*Wit.* Admission free; collection after lecture.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½, by the Pastor, JOHN S. HAUGH, and at 7 by Rev. ROBERT IBBOTSON, of Brooklyn. Sunday-schools at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M., and at close of evening sermon. Revival services through next week. Seats free and a welcome to them.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to any one who may not be settled in any other church home to unite with us in these services.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Revival services TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS next. Come and worship with us.

THE PASTOR OF MOUNT ZION, Bishop SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Connection and Harmony of the Visions of Daniel.* Friends of pure Bible truth invited.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M. Evening service commences at 7 o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The King and the Ambassador.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting in the EVENING at 7½. All are cordially invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M.; no evening services. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

THE AFRICAN PRINCE, REV. JACOB VON BRUNN, of the Bassa tribe, Western Africa, will speak at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SABBATH EVENING, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching SUNDAY, March 5, at 10½ A. M. by an Indian missionary, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. R. MEREDITH, of Brooklyn. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening Subject—*The Faith of Rahab.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH AND CHRISTIAN MISSION, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH, afternoon and evening, at usual hours. Communion on SABBATH, 5th, after afternoon service. Scattered members specially invited. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M. Subject in the morning—*Nearness to God.* In the evening Mr. HEPWORTH will, by special request, repeat his sermon on *The True Idea of Punishment Here and Hereafter.*

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner of Morton-st., will preach SUNDAY, March 5, 1871, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Discourse in the evening to young men.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held EVERY SUNDAY in the Chapel, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. The public are invited.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF FOUR sermons, on *The Church and the Kingdom of Christ*, will be preached by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS at Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age.* Rev. J. T. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, assistant.

REV. DR. OSGOOD PREACHES A course of six Sermons, SUNDAY NIGHTS during Lent, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, for young persons, on *Conduct of Life.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector. Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and Fourth avs. Services on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS ARE HELD every SUNDAY at Mohawk Hall, No. 302½ West 16th-st., corner of 8th-av., commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject in the evening—*The True Basis of Reform and Improvement.*

LEXINGTON-AVENUE CHURCH, corner 46th-st.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., to the congregation of the Church of the Puritans. Dr. SANDERSON will preach at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

HARLEM.—REV. W. J. CLARKE WILL give another lecture to Young Women THIS EVENING, at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av. Subject—*Dress and Society.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people specially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., for deaf mutes. At 4 P. M., catechetical instruction.

SERVICE OF SONG ON SUNDAY EVENING at Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., commencing at 7½ o'clock. This service will be followed by a short address to young men by Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D. Seats free; all are welcome.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—SABBATH services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

THE BIBLE AND SKEPTICISM.—On SUNDAY EVENING, March 5, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. THOMPSON will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle Church on *The Mosaic Code a Proof of Divine Inspiration.*

MURRAY-HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, will preach.

MRS. CORA L. V. TAPPAN WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the fifteenth lecture in the course to young people, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH in the Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN MILES, JUST RETURNED from Europe, will preach (D. V.) in the Water-street Mission, corner of Dover and Water sts., THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. HARROWER. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-AV. and 10th-st. The Rector, Rev. JAMES H. RYLANCE, D. D., will officiate SUNDAY, March 5, at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. McVICKAR will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. LOCKE, of Chicago, at 7½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 35th-st.; Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; strangers are invited and will be supplied with seats.

PEW FOR SALE REASONABLE, OR to rent in Dr. CHAPIN's Church. Address A. J., Box No. 890 New-York Post-office.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

I was on my way from Paris to Rome, and one morning in May found myself in the City of Marseilles, where I had made up my mind to take the steamer for Italy. The vessel I had intended to sail in had departed the day previous to my arrival, so there was nothing to do but to select the next best and commence my journey. After noting the offers of the various companies, I finally settled upon the *General Abbertoci*, of the Valery Line, and after seeing my baggage aboard, and looking in vain for some one to whom I might say good-by, I followed suit, and was soon on the deck.

I looked around me at our passengers; never was there a greater mixture of nations. French, Spanish, and above all Italian, was heard on every side, but I listened in vain for a sound of our good old English tongue. After numerous leave-takings and kissings, such as only a foreigner can indulge in, we managed to get off, and steamed from the harbor with a light breeze following, and as happy a company as was ever got together. There were several notables on board, the Consul-General of France to Rome, and his wife, an accomplished and elegant woman; several Secretaries of Legation, besides many officers of the French Army, who, with a company of troops, were on their way to relieve a part of the garrison at Civita Vecchi, then held by the French. As we sailed along many small boats followed us, the occupants shouting and waving their good-byes until we were out of sight. Could they have seen what the next twenty-four hours would produce; could they have known that their good-byes were indeed farewells to those who, before the morrow's sun, would be in eternity, their gladness would have been changed to sorrow, and their rejoicing to tears.

As I said, we sailed on the morning of the 7th of May, 1869, and nothing occurred to mar our voyage up to 8 o'clock that night, when the wind changed, and a head sea set in, which quickly drove all the ladies and most of the men below. As for myself, (having spent nearly a year at sea, and never suffering from that malady called sea-sickness,) I walked the deck for some two hours, partly for the fresh air, which I could not get in the saloon, and partly because a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity had taken hold of me, which I endeavored in vain to throw off. There were good grounds, however, for my feelings, for I had not been half an hour on board before I noticed a lack of discipline among the officers and crew, which boded no good in case of accident, and which was afterward fully confirmed by their conduct. We were also heavily laden, including among our freight a deck-load of petroleum, upon the barrels of which the troops lay or sat smoking. I endeavored in vain, by signs, to make the Captain understand the nature of such an inflammable material, but he treated the subject with the utmost indifference, and, shrugging his shoulders, went into his room, as if the fate of over sixty lives were of no possible consequence.

Having remained on deck up to nearly 11 o'clock, I went to my room and lay down, taking off my coat merely, for the horrid presentiment that something would occur still clung to me, and made my sleep anything but quiet. It was about 1 o'clock, when I was awakened by a fearful crash, followed instantly by two more shocks repeated in quick succession, while at the same moment shrieks and cries burst from all parts of the cabin, where terrified women and children were rushing madly hither and thither. My first thoughts were that we had struck upon some hidden reef or shoal, which this part of the Mediterranean abounds in, but on reaching the deck I soon saw my mistake, for a large brig, whose outlines I could just see in the darkness, was slowly drifting away from us, and I knew in a moment that we had crushed into her, and the only question now was, were we sinking or was she?

Every one was now on deck, and the confusion and excitement was dreadful. Men called aloud for their wives, and mothers for their children, while others on their knees called upon God to save them.

I went to the forward part of the ship and there saw enough to convince me that an hour would soon decide the case for us all, for our bows, which were made of iron, (in fact, the ship was iron, and Clyde built,) were all stove in, and the water fast pouring in in great volumes at the apertures. But another sight I saw, which, for cowardice and unsailorlike conduct, could hardly be equaled. The Captain and crew, with only one or two glorious exceptions, had seized the only boat left uninjured, and in the indistinct light I saw them pulling away from the ship, and leaving us to our fate. I rushed back to the stern, where the passengers, who had now caught sight of the boat, were vainly stretching forth their hands and begging for the love of God to take them in. The Consul, whom I have before mentioned, shouted a reward of two hundred thousand francs, would they but take his wife. In his agony he beseeched and prayed them, but money in that hour had no temptation, and his words fell on ears deaf to all mercy.

Seeing one of the sailors, who yet bravely stood at the wheel, I asked, by signs, for life-preservers. He shook his head; they had none. I then tried to get two or three men together, who would help me wrench off doors or cut away the seats and benches which ran along the upper deck for a raft, but they would not stir; either they could not understand or fear had paralyzed them. And now the ship was settling by the bows and rapidly sinking; already the water was nearly amidships, and almost up to the fires. The engineer had left his post, with the engine at full speed, and it was pushing us here and there, as chance directed. I now began to look around to see how I might save myself. The time had passed when we might have worked together, and every one for himself was the thought of all.

Having taken off my clothing, I seized a small settee; it was almost good for nothing as a float, yet more than one attempted to take it from me, and it was only by threatening them all with my knife that I could keep possession. I knew that it was a chance, if it would hold but one, and life was too dear to part with lightly.

As the water reached the boilers, the steam poured out in volumes, and many, thinking we were on fire, added to the scene, by their cries. I had made up my mind to throw my settee overboard, and then, jumping after it, endeavor to keep afloat until picked up by some passing ship, and was about to put it into execution when my attention was drawn to the brig, which was approaching again with the evident intention of affording help. The ship had now sunk so far that her stern was raised some thirty feet above the water, and only the mizzen-mast was clear of it. Every moment, we could feel her settling lower and lower, preparing for her final plunge to the bottom. We were all huddled together in the stern, anxiously looking for boats, or at least a boat from the brig, when the Captain hailed us, asking what nation the ship was. He spoke in French, and we cried back: The *General Abbertoci*, Italian; we are sinking; can you save us? Then a silence ensued, and mothers hushed their children, and we all waited the words—the words of life or death. The answer came back clear and distinct: We cannot help you, we are sinking ourselves. Oh, the agony of that moment. Yet there was no more frantic crying, but men grasped each others hands in a farewell grip, and a dark, settled despair was on the face of all.

I now determined to reach the brig, or perish attempting it, for I saw there was no hope for us, and I reasoned that the brig, being a wooden vessel, would hold out the longest, or at least afford means of building a raft, at any rate it was death to stay where I was, for I knew I should be drawn in by the suction when she sank. So, grasping my watch, and what money I had with me, which I had taken from my vest, I went up the rigging, and as the brig sank on the swells, I jumped down and across. The exact distance I sprang I could not say, but I struck her gunwale and fell in the passage-way, between it and the after-cabin. I lay for a moment stunned, and then springing up I came amidships. Here everything also was in confusion, our steamer having struck her on the starboard side, near the bow, cutting a hole in her to the water, and carrying away a good part of her rigging.

The Captain and sailors, numbering about ten men, were endeavoring to get a small boat, which lay keel upward on her deck, free from the entangled rigging, and launch it. It was only after working with a will that we were enabled to get it over the side, and, jumping in as best we could, we pulled away from the brig toward the steamer, but we dare not approach too near for fear of being drawn in, but shouted for them to jump, and we would try and pick them up.

It was too late. One awful scream, one cry of agony—such as I pray I may never hear again—as she plunged to the bottom; and of all those cabin passengers, I alone was left. The waters met and closed over her as peacefully and calmly as if nothing had occurred, and nearly sixty souls, men, women and children, were in eternity.

The day had fairly broken now, and with the new light we seemed to have new hope. Finding that the brig, which had drifted some way off, was still floating, we steered for her, and, clambering up, threw ourselves upon the deck worn out and exhausted. I think, had our vessel then sank that not a man could have saved himself, so utterly were we used up.

But help was near at hand. We had discovered, while in the boat, the masts and spars of a ship looming up on the horizon, and now she was in plain sight. We hoisted our flag as being in distress, and shouted, and almost cried with joy, as we saw her return the signal, and then come bearing down toward us. As she passed where the steamer sank, she put out her boats and picked up two steerage passengers, and then came to us. She proved to be *The King* bound from Norway to the coast of Africa. Her Captain, a bluff old sailor, but a kind-hearted man, after a consultation with the Captain of our brig, told him he would help him into the nearest port, which was Leghorn, or, as he called it, Livorno. Our vessel, although severely damaged, would still float, for being, as sailors have it, only in ballast, viz., having no cargo we were enabled by constant pumping to keep the water out until we had stuffed the rent full of old cordage, sails, &c., and nailed a large lot of canvas over the side.

The Captain of *The King* had also picked up the Captain of the steamer and his crew in the boat which they had taken so basely, and, being rather short of provisions, with so many more thrown on his hands, all that could had to remain on the brig.

We found by observation that we were about 100 miles from Leghorn, and so turned our prows in that direction; but now, one of those calms so frequent in this sea set in, and it was only after three days and nights' increasing labor at the pumps that we reached the port. The ship, meanwhile, kept close by us, and at night our lamps answered each other's welcome light, while the deck-watches of the two vessels sent across the water the joyful cry of "All's well." I was quite used up and unfit for duty after the second day, for my feet were swollen and purple, and my left wrist sprained from my jump, but it was not until cramps set in that I gave up taking my turn at the pumps, for there was many a poor fellow worse than I.

The moment we arrived the news spread like fire, and soon a crowd of many hundreds were about us asking questions and pressing upon our acceptance food and money, and in fact, like many others of our species, we needed both, for a more sorry looking crowd it would be hard to find. Our wardrobe was made up of the odds and ends belonging to the Captains of the two vessels, and was anything but comfortable, but we little thought of that, for life had been spared us, while so many had met a watery grave. Of my journey to Rome, and the reception I received there, I will not speak—suffice it to say that a more kind-hearted people than the Italians, or ones more ready to help those in actual distress, do not live. I made a statement of the affair before the American Consul at Leghorn, and have since learned that the Captain of the *Abbertoci* is serving out a term of eighteen years in the Government Prison for not having his lights out, and cowardice in leaving his vessel.

Nearly two years have now passed since that night, but I can yet see those pale faces, and hear the shrieks as she sank. It will cling to me while I exist, for I am sure I can never forget while memory lasts—my leap for life.

H. J. B.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Col. F. A. Conkling, commanding the Second Brigade, announces that recent orders designating a Board of Examiners for the brigade is abrogated, and the Board will hereafter be constituted as follows:

Col. Frank W. Sterry, Sixth Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Schmale, Third Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Eighty-fourth Infantry.

Lieut. Charles F. Robbins, of the Sixth Infantry, will report as Recorder.

The Board will convene at the armory of the Sixth Infantry, in East Fourteenth-street, on the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Boston papers state that Col. Fisk's Ninth New-York Regiment will visit that city on the 17th of June. They will leave New-York on the evening of the 16th, arriving here on the morning of the 17th. They will be escorted to Bunker Hill by the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Johnston. Before their departure they will treat the "Hub" citizens to a dress parade on the Common.

A meeting was held recently in the City of Troy by the officers of the Twenty-first New-York Cavalry and Second New-York Volunteer Infantry, Brevet Major-Gen. Wm. B. Tibbitts in the chair, for the purpose of drafting a series of resolutions on the death of Dr. Benjamin S. Catlin.

Col. George D. Scott, of the Eighth Regiment, announces the following drills for his command, to be held at the State Arsenal, in full fatigue uniform: Right Wing—Companies B, C, D, F and K, on Tuesday, March 2. Left Wing—Companies A, E, G, H and I, on Monday, March 13. Battalion—Tuesday, March 30. Roll call of companies at 7:50 o'clock P. M. First Sergeant's call at 8 o'clock P. M., sharp. The bill of dress for non-commissioned officers has been altered in relation to Sergeants' epaulets, requiring all Sergeants to wear epaulets with one row of gold fringe on the outside.

We have received the first number of the *Haversack*, a neat little monthly journal published by the members of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn. The paper is a nice little affair, being admirably made up and printed, and is filled with items interesting to the regiment in general, and Company I in particular.

Pay-master Louis Hallen, recently removed from position on the honorary staff of the Fifth Regiment, by Gen. Shaler's order, was, on Tuesday last, elected Major in that command, vice Allen, resigned. The officers probably intended the promotion of Mr. Hallen as an expression of their opinion relative to Gen. Shaler's order. Major Kent, formerly of the Washington Greys, was also a candidate for the position, despite his colored spectacles, and was only defeated by one vote, which was quite sufficient, however.

The Adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment announces that he will be at the armory on Wednesday evening of each week to attend to official business. The armory is now ready for use by the command.

Company K, of the Eighth Regiment, gave an exhibition drill on Wednesday evening last at the State Armory. There were sixteen files paraded, in full uniform, and the command made an excellent appearance. As an exhibition drill it was not a success, though Capt. Green has his men well in hand, still they are not so perfect in the details of the manual and the school of the company as to authorize their appearance on exhibition. Still the drill was a creditable one, and we are glad that the company possesses so much spirit and enterprise.

E. A. Kimball Guard, Company A, First Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Hawkins Zouaves, as guests of the Forty-seventh N. Y. S. N. G., Brooklyn Greys, gave an exhibition drill and hop at the armory of the latter, corner North Second and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, on Wednesday evening last, 1st inst., for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of Post Mansfield No. 35, G. A. R.

Company A were formally received by a detail of five men from each company of the Forty-seventh, under command of Lieuts. Hendrickson, Brower, and Wetherbee, in the main drill-room, and as soon as the guards were posted the drill commenced. The evolutions in the school of the company were remarkable for the unanimity of motion displayed by the men; the distances were perfect and well balanced throughout, the fine soldierly appearance of the men and precision of the step calling forth the encomiums of the large and enthusiastic audience present. After a short course in the manual, the company took intervals, the length of the room, and went through the bayonet exercise, which was also well done. In consequence of dancing having taken place previous to the drill, and some of the members participating, they displayed some little nervousness at first, but it gradually wore off, and in the second part of the programme it had all disappeared, and but little fault could be found with that exercise. The manual, firing and marching well sustained the reputation of this company, which it has acquired by painstaking and persistent endeavor to excel. The drill concluded with the "tap," or "silent drill" in the manual of arms, to which only one exception could be made, one member having dropped his ramrod during the execution of "loading." After the drill dancing was resumed, and continued until dawn, when the company separated on the best of terms with all interested.

The officers of Company A are Capt. Andrew B. Dobbs; First Lieut. Theo. Betts; First Sergt. Alex Macnab. The First Regiment will soon move into their new armory, in West Thirty-second-street, and hope soon to recruit up to full strength.

The funeral of Sergt. John P. Lee, Company A, "E. A. Kimball" Guard, First Regiment, was attended, on Thursday, by the full company, under command of Capt. Dobbs, and about 100 of the personal friends of Sergt. Lee, who died of consumption at his residence, No. 441 East Twelfth-street. The remains were conveyed to Calvary Cemetery. Among those who attended were Col. Perley, Major Perley, and several other officers of the regiment.

Statistics for the Week.

Fifteen hundred and five persons were arrested last week by the Police.

The vital statistics of the past week show 42 still births, 426 births, 156 marriages, and 514 deaths, the latter being an increase of 18 over the mortality of the previous week.

The report of Fire Marshal McSpedon shows that there were twenty-eight fires during the past week, with an estimated loss of $50,781, and an insurance of $151,050.

There were 71 males and 676 females furnished with situations through the Free Labor Bureau during the past week.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 4.

By Judge Barnard.

Edwin Ludlow *vs.* The American Exchange National Bank; motion granted; reference ordered.

David A. Lindsay et al. *vs.* Charles Elmore; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 4.

Joseph Taussig et al. *vs.* Julius Hart; motion to dismiss appeal granted with costs. Opinion by Judges MONELL and MCCUNN.

Roswell D. Hatch, executor, &c., *vs.* John B. Fogarty, impleaded, &c.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Anson Willis *vs.* Nathan Tibbals; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge JONES.

Samuel T. Knapp et al. *vs.* Aaron Attmeyer et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 4.

By Judge Robinson.

Berry *vs.* Jex; motion granted.

Robertson *vs.* Shearman; order granted reducing bail.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 4.

Before Judges Monell, McCunn and Jones.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Joseph Taussig et al. vs. *Julius Hart.*—The following decision of the General Term on a question of practice will be found of interest to the Bar. All the Judges presiding at the argument concur in the decision, and each has rendered a separate brief opinion, as given hereafter:

It appeared from the morning papers, that on the 9th of July, 1870, an order was made and entered at Special Term, allowing an amendment of the defendant's answer upon payment by the defendants to the plaintiff of $10 costs of opposing the motion, and on the 12th of the same month, a copy of the order and of the amended answer was duly served on and received by the plaintiff's attorney, and the $10 costs were also paid to and received by him. On the same day the plaintiff's attorney served the defendant's attorney with a reply to the new matter contained in the amended answer. Thereupon, the trial of the action was proceeded with before a referee, who had been previously appointed, and was finally submitted for his decision on the 27th of July, 1870. Within the time allowed by law, the plaintiff's attorney served a notice of appeal from the order upon the defendant's attorney, but, through inadvertance, did not serve a like notice upon the Clerk of the Court. The motion to dismiss the appeal was upon two grounds: First, that the plaintiff had waived the right to appeal by accepting the costs of the motion; and second, the failure to serve the notice of appeal upon the Clerk of the Court.

OPINION BY JUDGE MONELL.

I think it very clear that the appeal must be dismissed upon the first ground. The cases seem to uniformly hold that the acceptance of any benefit or advantage under an order, or acting upon the order, operates as a waiver of the right to appeal. In Radway *vs.* Graham, 4 Abb. R., 468, the General Term of the Common Pleas held that the imposition of costs, as a condition for granting a motion, was such a benefit that acceptance of them waived the right to appeal. That case has been followed by Lewis *vs.* Irving Insurance Company (in a note to Hanna *vs.* Dexter, 15 Abb. R., 140) in the Supreme Court; and in this Court by Lupton *vs.* Jewett, 1 Robt., 639. In Noble *vs.* Prescott, 4 E. D. Smith, 139, the order allowed a renewal of the motion, which the party availed himself of, and it was held to be a waiver of the right to appeal. This case is stronger than any of them. Here the appellants not only accepted the costs, but also the answer, to which they served a reply, and then proceeded with the trial. All this action under the order would of itself, it seems to me, preclude an appeal. The stipulation between the attorneys that the appeal should be heard upon certain papers, was not a waiver of the right to make this motion. These papers included an affidavit of all the facts upon which this motion is founded, put in for the purpose of raising the question on the argument of the appeal, as was done in Radway *vs.* Graham, Sup. But the defendant's attorney has pursued a better practice, and brought the matter before the Court upon notice to the opposite party. Nor have there been sufficient laches to defeat the motion, even although the right to make it might be lost by laches. It is not required, I think, that it should be made at the first or earliest opportunity; and may be made, as was done in some of the cases, when the appeal is brought on for argument. Irregularities in practice are sometimes cured or waived by omitting to take early advantage of them. But this was not an irregularity, (1 Tidd's Pr., 512,) but a substantial act of the party, and was not waived by laches. I do not propose to examine the second ground of objection, although I think it may be correctly said that it is sustained by the clear weight of authority. (See the case collected in notes to Voorhies' Ed. of the Code, secs. 327, 332.) I am in favor of granting the motion, with costs.

OPINION OF JUDGE M'CUNN.

I concur. The order appealed from was a conditional order (the payment of costs, &c.) The conditions were tendered by defendant and accepted by plaintiff; they cannot therefore accept the terms of the order and appeal at the same time. They must do one thing or the other. They selected and accepted the terms; this therefore bars their appeal. (Pearce *vs.* Chaplin, 9, Q. B., 802; 16 L. I. Q. B., 49; Bartlett *vs.* Stinton, 1 L. B. C. P., 238.; 14 W. B., 614; 14 H. T. N. S. 287; Dodsey *vs.* Hamilton; 5 Saunt. 1.) The plaintiff in this case, in addition to accepting the costs imposed on the granting of the motion, accepted the amended answer. This, he claims, was merely an irregularity on his part, which he should be allowed to remedy. Now, if a party lies by after an irregularity, and he knowingly, as in this case, prevents the other party from taking further steps in the case before he moves to take advantage of the irregularity, this is a waiver of such irregularity. (Gair *vs.* Goodman, 2 Smith, 291.)

OPINION OF JUDGE JONES.

The appeal from the order allowing an amendment having been dismissed on a ground which would have been fatal to it even if there had been a proper service of notice on the clerk, it is unnecessary to decide whether the order from which this appeal is taken is correct or not, since the reversal of that order and the entry of an order to the effect asked for will not reinstate the appeal from the order allowing the amendment, and can in no wise benefit the appeal. Appeal dismissed without costs.

W. Shaw for motion; E. L. Andrews opposed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 4.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

CARELESS BLASTING—$4,000 FOR THE LOSS OF A HUSBAND.

Angelina Lippincott, Executrix, vs. *James Niblo.*—In this case, which was to recover damages by a widow for the loss of a husband killed by a flying fragment of rock from a blast on a lot of defendant's, in Thirty-sixth-street, the particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES, the jury awarded the plaintiff the sum of $4,000.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—MARCH 4.

Before Judge Gross.

THE RIVAL COMMANDERS—MELEE ON SHIPBOARD.

John Murphy vs. *Charles C. Hilton.*—This is an action to recover $5,000 damages for an assault and battery. It appears that at Liverpool, in October last, plaintiff and defendant being both sea Captains, but the former having a license recognized in Liverpool, and the latter none, they agreed that plaintiff's name should appear on the record of the brig *Anna M. Young* as master, so as to get her a clearance, but that on the voyage the defendant should be actual master and the plaintiff acting mate. This programme was carried out until the vessel sprung aleak on the voyage, and was put into the port of St. Thomas. On leaving St. Thomas, the defendant had himself indorsed as master, and told the plaintiff he could continue as he was to New-York, or could go on board as a passenger, to which defendant claims the plaintiff assented. A short time out from St. Thomas a dispute arose between the parties, and the plaintiff assumed to give orders on board the vessel. To this the defendant objected, and a quarrel ensued, in which, the plaintiff alleged, he had been severely beaten by the defendant, from the results of which he was laid up several weeks. It appeared in the testimony that when the parties came in contact in the cabin, the plaintiff was armed with a slung-shot, fastened around his wrist, (as, he says, for his own protection,) with which he struck the defendant a fortunately inaccurate blow about the face, while the defendant got the plaintiff down and pressed him with his knees, until the second mate, who had been called by the defendant, came to the rescue and assisted to put the plaintiff in irons. The evidence of the parties was considerably in conflict as to which made the attack, and as to the amount of punishment inflicted on each. Both parties are now in this port awaiting not only the decision of the Court as to this difference between them, but also the decision of the owners of the vessel who reside in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as to which shall direct the future destinies of the *Anna M. Young*.

Judge GROSS reserved his decision.

Mr. Whitmore for plaintiff; Mr. Andrews for defendant.

KING'S COUNTY SUPREME COURT—MARCH 4.

Before Judge Pratt.

ILLEGAL STREET ASSESSMENTS—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CITY.

The first of the long threatened actions to prevent the City from levying assessments on the residents of streets that were paved without their consent was commenced yesterday. The plaintiffs were Sylvester J. Sherman et al. Mr. B. F. Tracey appeared as their counsel. He stated that the disputed territory was along the line of Fulton-avenue, from Fulton-street to Bedford-avenue, and that the amount charged in the assessment was $370,000. He contended that the assessment was illegal, and moved that the Court grant an injunction prohibiting the city from collecting it. There being no opposition, the injunction was granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 4.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	115⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅞
15,000	do	115¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅝
20,000	do s3.	112⅝
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	112⅝
29,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	112⅝
10,000	do s10.	112⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 reg., '65, new s10.	111⅛
10,000	do b3.	111⅛
85,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	111⅛
65,000	do	111⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 reg., '67.	111⅛
30,000	U. S. 6s, cur. b3.	113⅜
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	111⅛
50,000	do b3.	111⅛
6,000	do	111⅛
75,000	do	111⅛
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. b3.	109⅞
55,000	Tenn. S. 6s, new.	64⅛
2,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. B.	93¾
10,000	Tenn St. 6s, old.	64⅛
2,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July.	60½
5,000	do	60½
5,000	do	60¾
1,000	do, Oct. & Apl	62
4,000	Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. I.	90½
10,000	Va. 6s, reg., old.	52¼
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new.	64
6,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	95⅝
15,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	85
3,000	do	85¼
28,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	75
2,000	Erie 4th.	85¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	93
4,000	C. & N. W. Con.	88
13,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	80½
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	93½
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	98⅝
3,000	do	98⅝
5,000	Clev. & Pitt. 4th.	81
25,000	Long Dock bds.	86
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	89¼
1,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st.	104
8,000	do	104¼
5,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	85
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	100½
5,000	T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	83
500	W. U. T. 7s, bds.	95
30	Bank of America	150
16	Bank of Com.	119
25	Continental Bank.	94
30	Park Bank	157
25	Central Nat. Bk.	104½
10	Merch. Ex. Bk.	101½
50	Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	100½
180	Maryland Coal	27½
500	do...bet. call.	31
400	Cons. Coal of Md.	29
100	do	28¾
100	do...bet. call.	29¾
100	do	29¾
20	Western Un. Tel.	52⅝
200	do...bet. call.	52⅝
1300	do	52⅝
100	do b4.	53
1200	do	53
100	American Coal	35
300	Quick. Mining Co.	14
100	do	13¼
700	do	13½
100	Quicksilver Pref.	18½
200	do	19⅛
500	do	19
100	Brunswick City L.	7½
200	Mariposa Pref.	10½
100	do...bet. call	10½
300	Pacific Mail	44
200	do	43¾
100	do	43⅝
300	Adams Express	70
100	do	69¾
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	41½
34	do	41½
20	Am. Merch. U. Ex.	47½
10	U. S. Express	51
100	do	51½
150	do	52
100	do	51½
100	Bost. Wat. Power.	33
100	Harlem Railroad.	127½
300	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R.	97¾
500	do	97¾
200	do...bet. call.	97⅝
60000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	93½
20000	do..bet. call. c.	93½
200	Erie Railway	22¾
100	do...bet. call.	22⅝
1000	Reading R. R.	101½
500	do s3.	101½
100	Mich. Central	117½
200	do	118
200	L. S. & Mich So.	99
200	do...bet. call.	98⅞
400	do	98¼
100	do	98⅝
300	do	98⅝
35	do	98¼
500	Union Pacific	31¼
100	do	31⅛
100	do	31
800	do	30¾
1000	do s30.	30½
500	do s3.	30⅛
100	do	30⅝
95	do...bet. call.	30
500	do	29¾
600	do	29¼
700	do	29
200	do	29½
200	do	29¾
100	do	29¾
100	do	29⅞
200	do	30
100	do	30⅛
400	do	30⅛
100	do	30¼
300	Clev. & Pitts	109¼
100	do	109
200	Chi. & N. W.	81
100	do	81¼
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	94¼
200	do	94⅛
100	do...bet. call.	93⅞
200	do	93⅝
200	do	93¼
100	do	93
900	do	92¾
100	do	92⅝
200	do	92⅞
50	C., C., C. & Ind.	84¼
8	do	84⅛
19	do	84
400	New Jersey Cen.	107½
25	do	107⅛
300	Chi. & R. I.	112⅞
200	do	112⅞
100	do...bet. call.	112⅜
232	do	112¼
100	do	112
100	do	111⅞
500	Mil. & St. P.	55
100	do	55⅛
100	do	55⅜
200	do	55⅛
300	do	55⅛
51	do	54⅞
1000	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78
300	Tol., W. & W.	55⅜
438	Del., L. & W.	105⅛
40	do	105⅛
200	Bost., Har. & Erie.	2
300	Alton & T. H.	31
200	Chi. & Alton	114
200	Ohio & Miss.	43⅞
50	do	43⅞
60	do	43⅝
800	do...bet. call.	43⅞
300	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	73½
300	Morris & Essex	89½
8	N. Y. & N. H.	148
20	H. & St. Joseph	96
100	do	95⅛
100	do	95⅝
100	do	95
100	do	94¾
100	H. & St. Joseph Pf.	102
300	do	102⅛
100	do	102½
200	do	103
600	C., C. & Ind. C.	21
23	do	20⅛
60	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	95⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116
300	do	115⅞
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	111⅛
200	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112
700	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small	111
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	111⅜
100,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅞
1,000	S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July.	60½
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64⅛
21,000	do	64⅛
1,000	Va. 6s, reg., old.	53
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	85¼
3,000	Cen. P. G'd bds.	95½
1,000	H. & St. Jos. 8s, conv't bds.	102½
100	Con. Coal of Md.	29½
200	do	29
100	West. Un. Tel.	52½
300	do...bet. call	52⅛
50	do	52⅜
100	Quicksilver Min.	13¾
100	do	13⅜
100	Quicksilver Pf.	18⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	9¾
200	Pac. Mail	44½
500	do	44⅝
300	do...bet. call.	44⅝
100	Boston W. P...b. c.	32
100	U. S. Express	51½
200	do...bet. call.	50
10000	N. Y. C. & H. ct's.	93¼
141	Erie Pf.	46
100	Union Pac.	28¾
700	do	28⅛
100	do..bet. call.	28⅜
800	do	29
100	L. S. & M. So..b. c.	98⅜
1000	do s3.	98⅜
300	do s3.	98⅜
60	Ill. Cen.	134
300	Clev. & Pitts.	109½
200	Chic. & N. W.	79⅞
200	do	79⅝
100	do b3.	79
500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	92⅝
200	do	92⅝
100	do b4.	92⅜
100	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	84
100	N. J. Cen.	106⅞
100	Chic. & R. I.	112¾
500	do	112⅞
600	Mil. & St. P.	54⅝
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77⅜
100	do...bet. call.	77⅞
500	do	77⅛
100	Tol., W. & W. b3.	55⅜
400	Del., L. & W.	105⅝
300	Bos., H. & Erie	1⅝
300	Chic. & Alton	114
50	do	114¼
200	Ohio & Miss.	43⅜
310	Morris & Essex	89½
80	do	89¼
50	H. & St. Jos.	95
100	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	102⅜
100	C., C. & I. Cen.	20⅞

SATURDAY, March 4—P. M.

The bank return shows a general upward movement, chiefly in Loans and Deposits, the latter, of course, being the proceeds, in a measure, of the increased Loans. The Greenbacks are up $841,360, and the Gold average is up $770,159. The Treasury Office received $712,000 in Gold for Customs for the day, making $3,408,420 for the whole week. The Gold interest payments for the week amounted to $2,583,575, including prepayments of interest on the Ten-forty Loan, $1,185,381, at the close of February.

The sales of the Gold were pretty steady through the day at 111 ₱ cent. on the trade demand. There is not much speculation on either side of the account in the Gold Room. The demand to pay Customs is large, and the demand and rates of Exchange are firm, and close upon the Gold shipping points. Money rules in easy supply at 4@5 ₱ cent., the demand being fair from the Stock Exchange on these terms.

The business was again very large on the Stock Exchange in nearly all departments. The Public Funds made a further advance on the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881, and were steady in prices on other descriptions. The Miscellaneous Shares were active, and most of them were on the advance. In the New-York and Western Railways there was considerable realizing by part of the *Bull* interest, and there was a lively time in prices, and some pressure to sell at both the Boards and in the Long Room of the Exchange. A heavy business was done in Union Pacifics at extreme fluctuations, starting from 32⅛ down to 27½, and then up again to 30@30½ ₱ cent. On the other Western Roads the fluctuations were 1@1½@2 ₱ cent., closing as follows, late in the Afternoon, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 4.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	111¼	111¼
American Gold	111⅛	111
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64¼
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	93¾	93½
Reading Railroad	101¼	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	112¼
North-west Common	82	80¼
North-west Preferred	94¼	92¾
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77⅝	77⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅝	54⅝
Lake Shore	99	98¾
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅞	44⅛
Toledo and Wabash	56⅛	55¼
Western Telegraph	52⅝	52⅜
Erie	22½	22⅜
St. Joseph Common	96¼	95
Union Pacific	32¼	30

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 4.

Gold receipts	$810,991 83
Gold payments	1,175,096 14
Gold balance	63,899,985 91
Currency receipts	373,711 06
Currency payments	635,308 21
Currency balance	8,843,710 78
Customs	712,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,017,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ c. reg., '81	116
6 ₱ c. coup., '81	116
5-20 reg., '62	112⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅜
5-20 reg., '64	112⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112⅜
5-20 reg., '65	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112⅜
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	111⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	111⅛
5-20 reg., '67	111⅛
5-20 coup., '67	111⅛
5-20 reg., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '68	111⅜
10-40 registered	109⅞
10-40 coupon	109⅞
6s Currency	113⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64⅛
Virginia 6s, old	65
Va. 6s, new bonds	63
Ga. 7s, new bonds	90
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	93¾
North Carolina 6s, old	46¼
N. C. Funding Act, '66	33½
N. C. Funding Act, '68	30⅛
N. C. new bonds	27⅛
N. C. Special Tax	20⅛
South Carolina 6s	71
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	60½
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	62
Missouri 6s	91⅝
Mo. H. & St. Jo. issue	90½
Louisiana 6s	69
La. new bonds	62½
La. 8s, Levee bonds	71
La. 7s, Penitentiary	71
California 7s	110
Connecticut 6s	101
Rhode Island 6s	101
Alabama 8s	100
Ala. 8s, R. R. bonds	91
Ark. 6s, Funded	57
Ohio, 6s, 1881	101½
Ohio, 6s, 1886	101½
Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	110
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	100
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	100
Ill. War Loan	100
Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Indiana 5s	100
Michigan 6s, 1873	98
Michigan 6s, 1878	98
Michigan 6s, 1883	98
Michigan 7s, 1878	98
N. Y. R. Bounty L'n	107¾
N. Y. C. Bounty L'n	107¾
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106⅛
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83	92¼
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Est.	90
N. Y. C. 6s, Sun'n	90
N. Y. C. 7s, '76	100
Erie 1st, Extended	99
Erie 1st, Indorsed	94
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	91½
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	89¼
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	85½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	88
Harlem 1st	101
H. Con. M. & S. F.	87½
Alb. & Susq., 2d bds.	93½
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	118⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	109½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	97
M., S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	100½
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98⅛
Central Pac. Bonds	95⅛
Union Pac. 1st bds.	85
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	74
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	106⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95½
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bds.	93½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	93½
C. & N. W. C. 7 ₱ ct., con	88½
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	102⅛
Lack. & West. bds.	99
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	80⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87
Tol. & Wab. Eq. bds.	79½
Tol. & Wab. Cons. C.	82¼
Han. & Naples 1st	83
Gt. West. 1st, '83	102
Gt. West. 1st, '88	87
Gt. West. 2d, '93	83¼
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	79
Gal. & Chi. Ex.	98
Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98⅛
Morris & Essex 2d	95
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
N. J. Cen. new bds.	100⅛
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102⅛
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	94
Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	89
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	x98
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	81
Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	95
Ohio & Miss. 1st	98¼
Ohio & Miss. Con.	88
Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93½
Peninsula Bonds	90
St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89¼
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104
Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
Chi. & Mil. 1st	98
Joliet & Chi. 1st	105
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	84¾
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	61
Tol., P. & War., W. D	83
Tol., P. & War. 2d	70
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Bos., H. & E. G.	20
Cedar Falls & M. 1st	81

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134
Manhattan	152½
Merchants'	121
Mechanics'	135
America	149
City	230
Phenix	108
North River	95
Tradesmen's	151
Butchers' & Drovers'	145
Mechanics' & Traders'	135
National	118
Merchants' Exchange	101½
Leather Manufact'rs'	200
State of New-York	113
Commerce	119
Broadway	290
Ocean	91
Mercantile	124
American Exchange	115¼
Chatham	166
Bank of the Republic	110
Hanover	101
Metropolitan	130½
People's	140
Grocers'	110
East River	113
Nassau	112
Shoe & Leather	161
Corn Exchange	126
Continental	94
Importers' & Traders'	160½
Park	157
Manuf'rs' & Merch'ts'	99½
Central National	104½
Fourth National	108½
Gold Exchange	70
B'k'rs' & Brokers' Ass.	99
Del. & Hudson Canal	116
Pennsylvania Coal	218
Maryland Coal Co.	27
American Coal	30
Spring Mountain Coal	35
Canton Co., Baltimore	74
Con. Coal of Maryland	28⅜
Cumb. Coal & Iron	34
Western Union Tel.	52½
Quicksilver Min. Co.	13½
Quicksilver M. Co. Pf.	18⅜
Mariposa Mining Co.	5¼
Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	10
Mar. M. Trustee Ctfs.	22
Boston Water Power	33
Adams Express	69⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	41½
Wells-Far. Ex. Scrip	2
American M. U. Ex.	47½
United States Ex.	51
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	43⅞

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	101⅝
City 6s, New	101⅜	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	116⅝	116⅞
Pennsylvania Central	61½	61¾
Reading	100½	100⅝
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred	39⅜	39⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Northern Central	40¾	41
Lehigh Navigation	35	35½
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅝	88⅞

The movements in Wool in February, in this market, Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON sum up thus:

2,775,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 23c.@63c.; 15,000 lbs. Tub, 55c.@60c.; 415,000 lbs. Scoured, 50c @ 90c.; 18,000 lbs. Noils, private terms; 100,000 lbs. Canada Combing, private terms; 32,000 lbs. Georgia, 40c.; 1,030,000 lbs. California, 15c.@36c.; 360,000 lbs. Texas, 20½c.@37½c.; 35,000 lbs. Oregon, private terms; 7,000 lbs. Mexican, private terms; 565 bales Cape, 29c.@32½c.; 1,220 bales Donskoi, private terms.

Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month are 2,509 bales; coastwise, California, 322 bales; Texas, 831 bales; New-Orleans, 307 bales; Savannah, 18 bales; Wilmington, 2 bales; Old Dominion, 20 bales. Total, 4,009 bales.

The imports of the month, as published, are: Liverpool, 489 bales; London, 891 bales; Rio Grande, 7 bales; Bremen, 50 bales; Algoa Bay, 445 bales; Taganrog, 1,241 bales; Shanghai, 33 bales. Total, 3,156 bales.

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams, received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing receipts, exports, &c., of Cotton for the week ending this evening, March 3. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 126,935 bales, against 136,661 bales last week, 141,957 bales the previous week, and 161,095 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870; 2,917,616 bales against 2,189,513 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1, this year, of 728,103 bales. The details of the receipts for this week, (as per telegraph,) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

Receipts.	1871.	1870.
Received this week at:	Bales.	Bales.
New-Orleans	55,549	37,448
Mobile	10,852	5,924
Charleston	7,019	3,238
Savannah	19,660	7,274
Texas	10,216	7,953
Tennessee, &c.	11,594	6,782
Florida	195	354
North Carolina	1,963	1,048
Virginia	9,887	3,176
Total receipts	126,935	73,197
Increase this year	53,738	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 141,872 bales, of which 99,400 were to Great Britain, and 42,472 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 659,708 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending March 3.	Exp. to Gt. Brit.	Total week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock. 1871.
New-Orleans	40,418	69,172	24,416	266,324
Mobile	11,346	11,624	1,006	78,105
Charleston	2,276	4,938	3,302	31,362
Savannah	19,405	23,167	6,194	85,464
Texas	2,485	4,195	2,053	62,458
New-York	21,486	25,149	16,297	104,000
Other ports	1,981	3,627	254	32,000
Total	99,400	141,872	54,522	659,708
Total since Sept 1.	1,496,715	1,848,306	1,228,014	

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 87,350 bales, while the stocks to-night are 90,944 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of Cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Feb. 24, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

	Receipts since Sept. 1.		Exported since Sept. 1, to	
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain.	Stock.
New-Orleans	945,233	801,853	447,810	286,488
Mobile	315,670	242,783	151,924	80,924
Charleston	275,723	186,205	100,637	32,932
Savannah	591,982	332,026	242,375	95,839
Texas	164,989	157,148	73,650	58,101
New-York	133,464	76,770	363,062	104,000
Florida	8,401	17,329	....	....
N. Carolina	69,049	47,703	70	4,362
Virginia	241,967	162,600	3,124	5,446
Other ports	44,203	41,899	13,863	25,000
Tot. this year	2,790,681	....	1,396,315	693,092
Tot. last year	....	2,116,316	783,153	564,196

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR REFUNDING UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. Bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of Bonds.

Third—Subscriptions for equal amounts of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth—Subscriptions for any five per cent. Bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new Bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States, known as Five-twenty Bonds, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of Five-twenty Bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or at the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:

NEW-YORK CITY.

Austin Baldwin & Co.
Baker & Kitchen.
A. Belmont & Co.
Blake Brothers & Co.
Brown Brothers & Co.
Budge, Schiff & Co.
Cecil, Stout & Thayer.
John J. Cisco & Son.
Clark, Dodge & Co.
Henry Clews & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.
Dabney, Morgan & Co.
Thomas Denny & Co.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Fisk & Hatch.
Frank & Gans.
Gibson, Casanova & Co.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory.
Hatch & Foote.
W. T. Hatch & Son.
Edward Haight.
H. A. Heiser's Sons.
Howes & Macy.
James G. King's Sons.
Kountze Brothers.
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Marx & Co.
Morton, Bliss & Co.
P. M. Myers & Co.
George Opdyke & Co.
E. D. Randolph & Co.
Reid, Leo & Content.
Security Bank.
J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Soutter & Co.
Edward Sweet & Co.
Moses Taylor & Co.
Trevor & Colgate.
Turner Brothers.
Union Trust Company.
Van Schaick & Co.
Vermilye & Co.
L. Von Hoffman & Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

Barker Brothers & Co.
C. & H. Borie.
C. Camblos & Co.
E. W. Clark & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.
De Haven & Brother.
Drexel & Co.
Elliott, Collins & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.
Henry L. Fell & Brother.
Gaw, Bacon & Co.
Glendinning, Davis & Co.
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.
W. Painter & Co.
Sailor & Stevenson.
D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Townsend, Whelen & Co.

BOSTON, MASS.

Blake Brothers.
Brewster, Sweet & Co.
Dupee, Beck & Sayles.
Foote & French.
Head & Perkins.
Hubbard Brothers & Co.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Lee, Higginson & Co.
Page, Richardson & Co.
Spencer, Vila & Co.
Stone & Downer.
Tower, Giddings & Torrey.
Walker & Merriam.

BALTIMORE, MD.

R. W. Cox & Co.
Wm. Fisher & Son.
Hooper, Reese & Co.
Johnston Brothers & Co.
McKim & Co.
J. J. Nicholson & Sons.
Thomas B. Rich & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hibernian Banking Association.
Lunt, Preston & Kean.
National Loan and Trust Company.
George C. Smith & Bro.
M. P. Stone & Co.
Wrenn, Ullman & Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.
Haskell & Co.
Lucas Bank.
Leonard Matthews.
National Loan Bank.
Taussig, Gempp & Co.

PITTSBURG, PENN.

James T. Brady & Co.
N. Holmes & Sons.
Masonic Deposit Saving Bank.
S. McClean & Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

C. F. Adae & Co.
G. H. Bussing & Co.
Espey, Heidelbach & Co.
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.
Hewson, White & Co.
E. Kinney & Co.
Larkin, Wright & Co.
Seasongood, Netter & Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Everett, Weddell & Co.
E. B. Hale & Co.
J. V. Painter.
Price Brothers.
Henry Wick & Co.
George S. Wright.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Bartlit & Smith.
Hayden, Hutcheson & Co.
Rickley & Brother.
Commercial Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Jay Cooke & Co.
Fant, Washington & Co.
Middleton & Co.
Riggs & Co.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford.—George P. Bissell & Co.
Waterbury.—Elton Banking Company.
New-Haven.—H. H. Bunnell; Chase & Higginson; E. S. Scranton & Co.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington.—R. R. Robinson & Co.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—W. J. Lowry & Co.
Indianapolis.—S. A. Fletcher & Co.

IOWA.

Keokuk.—Keokuk Savings Bank.

KANSAS.

Leavenworth.—Scott & Co.; Leavenworth Savings Bank.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—C. N. Warren & Co.

MAINE.

Bangor.—P. M. Blake.

MARYLAND.

Hagerstown.—Appleman & Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

New-Bedford.—S. P. Burt.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit.—Detroit Savings Fund Association; A. Ives & Son; David Preston & Co.

NEW-YORK.

Albany.—Thomas Squires.
Attica.—Benedict & Doty.
Buffalo.—White's Bank.
Suspension Bridge.—Witmer Brothers.

OHIO.

Alliance.—Greiner, Steele & Co.; E. Testers & Son.
Cadiz.—Resin, Welch & Co.
Canton.—George D. Harter & Brother; Stark County Bank.
Dayton.—Harshman & Gorman; V. Winters & Son.
Newark.—Edward Franklin's Sons; Robbins, Wing, Warner & Co.
Steubenville.—R. Sherrard & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona.—Kerr & Co.; W. M. Lloyd & Co.
Bedford.—Reed & Schell.
Bellefonte.—Wm. F. Reynolds & Co.
Chambersburg.—Austin, Elder & Fletcher.
Doylestown.—J. Hart & Co.
Ebensburg.—Lloyd & Co.
Franklin.—R. Lamberton.
Greensburg.—Lloyd, Huff & Co.
Harrisburg.—Dauphin Deposit Bank; Dougherty Brothers & Co.; Mechanics' Bank.
Lancaster.—Evans, McEvoy & Co.; Reed, McGrann & Co.
Meadville.—J. R. Dick & Co.
Oil City.—Oil City Savings Bank.
Renovo.—R. B. Caldwell & Co.
Scranton.—George Sanderson & Co.
Sharon.—J. Bleakley, Son & Co.
Somerset.—Schell & Kimmel.
Titusville.—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
Towanda.—G. F. Mason & Co.; Pomeroy Brothers.
Tyrone.—Lloyd, Caldwell & Co.
Washington.—Samuel Hazlett.
Westchester.—Kirk, MacVeagh & Co.
Wilkesbarre.—A. H. Emley; F. V. Rockafellow.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.—Green & Cranston.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee.—Candee, Ambler & Co.; Marshall & Illsley.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, (late Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.)

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, March 9, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, the property of a clergyman of this City; containing many rare and valuable EARLY AND STANDARD EDITIONS OF CLASSICAL REFERENCE BOOKS; the MAGNUM BULLARIUM ROMANUM, in fourteen volumes folio; and other rare and uncommon works in ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, STANDARD WORKS IN ANCIENT AND MODERN SECULAR HISTORY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Belonging to [illegible], of Baltimore. TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION On TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ [illegible] exhibition at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av. The works number nearly 150, and embrace choice cabinet examples of popular American and foreign artists, among whom are Johnson, Gifford, Boughton, Durand, Guy, Casilear, Huntington, Kensett, J. G. Brown, Whittredge, McEntee, &c.; Beranger, Duverger, Seignac, Troyon, Giradet, Pecrus, Lemmens, &c.

The subjects are well chosen, and with their frames, are in good order.

Open EVERY DAY and EVENING until time of sale.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, while parents are invited to visit.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. [illegible] Professors and Teachers. [illegible] Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

$2 50 WRITING 24 LESSONS—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, languages, &c. each. PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies taught book-keeping and correspondence; no classes.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT in ten private lessons; bookkeeping and commercial affairs; day or evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 40 East 14th-st.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, [illegible] 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—For both sexes; term begins April 4. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 2. Rev. E. D. GARDNER, Principal.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, to take charge of a gentleman's place with a good garden and farm; has [illegible] years' reference from last employer; can be seen for two days at No. 23 Broadway, from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation to do chamber-work and care of children, or chamber-work and plain sewing; is kind and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 360 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 284 West 23d-st., [illegible]

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; no washing; two years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 27 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as monthly nurse or children's nurse; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 3 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, [illegible] HENDERSON & FLEMING, [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED, BY AN American lady, (widow,) a position in a linen-room of a hotel or private family. Address E. V., Englewood House, New-Jersey.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; [illegible] can be seen with his present employer. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PRACTICAL gardener [illegible] please state in full particulars. Address R. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO find a situation as saleswoman in a store; can speak French; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house, as clerk, by a young man with [illegible] years' experience in business; [illegible] Address CLERK, Box No. 184 Times Office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation in a hardware-store; can give good reference. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH CHAMBER-MAID to go to a pleasant healthy country home; wages $12. Apply to WILLIAM [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,
NOVELTIES IN
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED,
COMPRISING A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK
OF
ENGLISH MIXED DRESS GOODS,
From 25c. upward.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS,
From 25c.
JAPANESE POPLINS,
In Plaids and Stripes, at 25c.
PLAIN AND CHENE MOHAIRS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
IN PLAIDS, STRIPES AND PLAIN COLORS,
OF SPLENDID QUALITY.
PONGEES IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND IN MANY NEW SHADES.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
LORRAINE SERGES—A NOVELTY,
IN A VARIETY OF NEW COLORS.
IRISH POPLINS IN ALL THE NEW SPRING
COLORS.
ALSO, FRENCH CHINTZ CALICOES, PERCALES, ENGLISH CALICOES,
IN A NEW SHADE OF PURPLE.
ALSO, A FEW CASES OF ADOLPHUS MEIG & CO.'S BEST FRENCH CHINTZ PIQUES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
AMERICAN PRINTS IN ALL THE POPULAR
BRANDS.
COSTUMERS AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION
OF THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.
OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,
THE HANDSOMEST OF THE SEASON, FROM
$8 UPWARD.
IMPORTED STRIPED SHAWLS,
IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS, $6.
DOMESTIC SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS, FROM $3.
ALSO, A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
IN PLAIN AND FILLED CENTRES, AT
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
SEVERAL CASES OF
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
IN NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGNS,
AT VERY EQUALLY PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,
IN THEIR SUIT DEPARTMENT,
NEW STYLES IN
LADIES' WALKING SUITS,
LADIES' JAPANESE SILK SUITS,
LADIES' MOHAIR AND BLACK ALPACA SUITS
LADIES' LINEN SUITS,
LADIES' WHITE SUITS,
LADIES' PIQUE SUITS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CHILDREN'S LINEN BLOUSES AND DRESSES,
$1 75 AND $2.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES AND SACKS, $3.
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS PUFFED AND
TUCKED, $1.
LADIES' CHEMISES, TUCKED, $1.
LADIES' CHEMISES, PLAIN, 75c.
LADIES' DRAWERS, 50c. and 75c.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, AT 75c. and $1.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.
INFANTS' LACE CAPS, INFANTS' SLIPS,
DRESSES, ROBES AND SKIRTS.
LADIES' DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

FOUND.

FIFTY CASES OF
THE MOST DESIRABLE BLACK DRESS GOODS
EVER IMPORTED,
Which we offer at one-third below last season's prices,
comprising, in part,

FRENCH CASHMERES.

HENRIETTA and BOMBAZINE CLOTH,
TAMISE and CRETONNE CLOTH,
PARISIENNE CRAPES and VIENNA CLOTH,
FRENCH REPS and GROS GRAIN CLOTH.

BOMBAZINES.

CRAPE CLOTH 45 cents, former price 61 cents.

BLACK ALPACAS.

One lot 50 cents, former price 70 cents.
One lot 65 cents, former price 81 cents.
BLACK LUSTRINE and BRILLIANTIN CLOTH.

BLACK SILKS.

$1 10, $1 25, $1 30, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 10, $2 25, $2 45, $2 70, $3, &c.
JAPAN and CHINESE GOODS, NOVELTIES.
COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR MOURNING
READY TO WEAR.

JACKSON'S,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
ROTUNDA.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,
A FRESH IMPORTATION OF THE
"A. T. STEWART & CO.'S FAMILY BLACK SILK,"
(ADMITTED FOR MANY YEARS TO BE THE MOST RELIABLE FOR WEAR AND BRILLIANCY,)
AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:

Quality.	Former Price Per Yard.	Present Price Per Yard.
A	$3 50	$3 00
B	3 75	3 25
C	4 00	3 50
D	4 25	3 75
E	4 50	4 00
F	5 00	4 25
G	5 50	4 75
H	6 00	5 00
I	6 50	5 25

BONNETS "CYCLOP" SILK AND PONSON'S "ALCAZAR," AT PROPORTIONATE REDUCTIONS.
100 PIECES PLAIN DRESS SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW COLORINGS, AT $2 50, $2 75 AND $3 PER YARD.
100 PIECES 24-INCH COLORED CREPE DE CHINE—$3 PER YARD, WORTH $4 50.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
REAL IRISH POPLINS OF THE VERY BEST MANUFACTURE—$2 PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
5-FRAME ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS AT $2 50 PER YARD.
5-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, BEST QUALITY, AT $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD.
THE VERY BEST QUALITY ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 15 PER YARD.
CHOICE QUALITY AND DESIGNS OF
ENGLISH VELVETS AT $2 AND $2 25 PER YARD.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOQUETTES AT $3 PER YARD.
ALSO,
WILL OPEN A FRESH INVOICE OF
AXMINSTER CARPETS IN ONE PIECE,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
TO WHICH THEY REQUEST THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,
A CHOICE SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
RECEIVED PER STEAMER CUBA,
AT
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE INVOICE OF
FANCY SHAWLS,
SUITABLE FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR.
THE ABOVE WILL BE EXHIBITED WITHOUT THE LEAST IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

THE GREAT SALE
OF WET GOODS
DAMAGED BY THE FIRE
at the store of
M. C. DE BEVOISE,
No. 289 Grand-st.,
continues unabated.
All the goods must be sold to settle insurance.
Greatest bargains are offered in
CALICOES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SHAWLS, FLANNELS, POPLINS, QUILTS.
All to be sold while the store is being rebuilt.

HAIR! HAIR!
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,
A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF NOVELTIES IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, VIZ.
SCARFS, TIES, HOSIERY, ALEXANDRE'S
KID GLOVES, READY MADE SHIRTS,
COLLARS, CUFFS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST JACKETS, &c., &c.,
AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
FRENCH LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, AT PRICES VERY MUCH BELOW MARKET VALUE.
SPECIALTY.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, AND BREAKFAST JACKETS,
MADE TO ORDER IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLES, AT SHORT NOTICE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.—WE ARE NOW offering a case of real Lyons Black Silks, slightly soiled on the edges, for $1 75 per yard, as good as can be bought elsewhere for $2 50. GEO. KEYES, No. 351 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.
ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,
From January, 1870, Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 130 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole Northwest, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
T. C. Turner,
J. Turner,
R. Turner,
BANKERS,
A. Turner,
G. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,
LONDON.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, held on the 18th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:
HENRY BEECKMAN, JOHN R. CECIL,
JAS. R. WHITING, J. A. MONHEIMER,
T. B. READ, G. L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR, GRATZ NATHAN,
F. M. BIXBY, THEODORE MOSS,
J. A. MILLER, B. H. BIXBY,
T. A. BANCKER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1871, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The polls will remain open one hour.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO.,
FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1.
EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED (100) SHARES (CERtificate No. 02,061) of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY preferred stock, in the name of Ewell Wood & Co., transfer of which has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to
STOKER, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 21 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., for the election of two Trustees of the first-class and three Trustees of the second class. By order of the President. W. S. MACDONALD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS at ninety and interest.
Eight per cent. Bonds at seventy-five and interest.
ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Sec'y.

$7,000 TO $10,000 BONUS ON A PLOT of ground 100x100, by making a builders loan of $35,000. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Anglia	Sat., Mar. 4	Columbia	Sat., Mar. 25
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Caledonia	Sat., April 1
Europa	Sat., Mar. 18	Australia	Sat., April 8

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, March 7, 6 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD ...... March 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY ... March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE .... March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN .... March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ... April 12, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9	Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15	Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16	Java, Wednesday, April 5
Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22	Calabria, Thursday, April 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris .... $145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
HELVETIA, GRIGS, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P.M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 4. OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVABLY, touching at Acapulco, Mazatlan, and San Diego.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at Punta Arenas, San Jose Guatemala, Acapulco, and San Diego.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, March 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, March 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States Mail Steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau), March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS .... March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS .... March 23
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken .... Thursday, Mar. 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman. Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, April 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer Pelican will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.
MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

ACT PROMPTLY AND BUY A HOME CHEAP.—WARD & OGDEN offer the following houses at reduced valuations for sale:
41st-st., near 5th-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 32 feet front, all improvements $28,000
38th-st., one block west of Broadway, four-story brick and brown-stone English basement, frescoed and finished elegantly, with all improvements, including furniture 21,000
27th-st., near Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop 25x60x100, all improvements 27,000
Lexington-av., near 56th-st., brown-stone high-stoop, 20x45x100, frescoed, all improvements... 20,000
49th-st., near Lexington-av., three-story brick and brown-stone, 19x50x100, complete with all improvements 17,000
60th-st., few doors from 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, finished elegantly in rose-wood, 20x60x100, complete with all improvements, in fee 42,000
52d-st., near 5th-av, four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x56x100, all improvements, and in good order, in fee 35,000
29th-st., near Lexington-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 22x50x100, all improvements, prime order, very desirable, in fee 19,000
50th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x56x100, hard-wood finish, all improvements, lease ground 23,500
Office Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, NO. 100 Broadway, have for sale the following houses:
5th-av., facing the Park, four story, 22.6x55 ...... $60,000
5th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., 4 story, 25x65 70,000
5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., 4 story, 25x50 60,000
5th-av., a fine corner house, four story, 28x66 ....
39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s., 21.6x55 .. 45,000
Madison-av., a corner house, four story, 31x58 .. 95,000
Madison-av., a corner house, four story, 26x80 .. 84,000
Madison-av., bet. 48th and 49th sts., 4 story, 28x66 60,000
Park-av., near 39th-st., four story, 16.8x55 45,000
Lex'ton-av., bet. 38th and 39th sts., 4 story, 24.8x65 47,000
Lex'ton-av. bet. 56th and 57th sts., 3 story, 16.8x48 16,500
39th-st., near Park-av., four story, 16.8x55 33,000
23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4 story, 25x55 .. 27,500
51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story, 21.2x55 46,500
31st-st., bet. Madison and 4th avs., 3 story, 22x56 .. 35,000
43d-st., bet. 6th-av. and Broadway, 4 story, 25x56 40,000
17th-st., Stuyvesant-square, three story, 24.6x55 .. 22,000
61st-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18.6x52 24,000
78th-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18x45 16,000
78th-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18x45 .. 16,000
57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4 story, 20x55 .. 36,500
71st-st., bet. Lex'ton and 3d avs., 3 story, 20x55 .. 21,000
51st-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., E. b., 3 s., 20.10x55 .. 28,000
35th-st., bet. Park and Lex. avs., E. b., 4s., 18.9x60 32,500
31st-st., bet. Mad'n and 4th avs., E. b., 4 s., 22x60 32,000
And many other desirable residences.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST PART OF WEST 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., an elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house; carpets, (new,) gas fixtures, and part of the furniture also for sale if desired. For terms and permission to view the premises apply to
EDWARD ALLEN,
National Park Bank.

FIFTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., the four-story brown-stone house; well seasoned; in perfect order; C. C. lease; size, 20x50x100; (2,650;) price, $24,000. BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone front dwelling, in East 71st-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; size 20 feet by 45 feet, lot 102 feet; all the modern improvements. For permit apply to F. G. GREEN, No. 16 Dey-st.

SNAP THIS FURNISHED HOUSE UP.—For sale, on 38th-st., one block west of Broadway, four-story brick and brown stone; furniture excellent; only $20,000. WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST., AN EXTRA wide first-class corner house, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, for sale at a low price; others on and near 5th and Madison avs.; very desirable.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A MODERN FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four-story, high-stoop; elegant order; near 5th-av., on Murray Hill; (a bargain;) with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th-avs.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone; 23x55x100; perfect order; price low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A.—WARD & OGDEN'S REVISED LIST of houses for sale in New-York, at reduced valuations, just issued, obtained upon application or by mail. Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., the three-story stone house, frescoed throughout; size, 19x45x100; (2,621;) price, $27,500.
BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x60x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

SIXTH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A VERY VALUable plot, consisting of eight lots, for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot, in 38th-st., near 7th-av.; house in good order; size 23x55; lot 90. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, frescoed house, 21x45x100, No. 218 East 124th-st. Inquire of P. O'SHEA, No. 27 Barclay-st.

A VALUABLE CORNER ON HUDSON-st., near Franklin, for sale; now rented.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT ON WEST Broadway, near Franklin-st.; size, 25x100. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LEASE—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE CORNER PROPerty, suitable for factory purposes, on 1st-st. and South 4th-st., Brooklyn, with several buildings, viz.: One four-story brick factory, 45x92, with engine and boiler; one four-story brick factory, with engine, 22x62, with extension; one two-story and cellar brick building, 22x62, and extension, and other improvements, all connecting: size of lot, 134x95. This property is between the Roosevelt and Grand street Ferries. A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING Brooklyn property for sale or to lease, near ferry; easy terms; suitable for any business.
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Office No. 11 Pine-st.
V. K. STEVENSON, BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., JOHN H. WILSON.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, V. K. STEVENSON,
JOHN H. WILSON, V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON will give their attention to sales of stocks and real estate at auction. NO SALES TO BE UNDERBID will be received.
Houses, stores, lots, and country seats, at private sale. Auction sales of furniture attended to as usual at residences of owners.

TUESDAY, March 14,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Stuyvesant-square and 9th st., under the direction of Johannes Koop and Ebenezer Jackson, Executors of Antonine Jackson, deceased.
Also, at same time and place, sale of valuable corner-store property on 3d-av., valuable lots in West 57th-st., and a dwelling in West 40th-st.
RUTHERFORD-PLACE.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot situate on the westerly side of Stuyvesant-square, between 16th and 17th sts.; No. 3 Rutherford-place; has all modern improvements; lot 19.9x94 feet; possession May 1.
EAST NINTH-STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the southerly side of 9th-st., distant 273 feet west of Broadway; No. 50 East 9th-st.; has all the modern improvements; lot 25x93.11; possession May 1.
SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASE.—Ground rent $200, till May 1, 1873, after which occurs the usual renewals and revaluations.
THIRD-AVENUE.—The three first-class, well-located, desirable four-story brown-stone front stores and lots situate on the south-east corner of 3d-av. and 82d-st. The stores have every modern improvement, and rent together for about $7,500: corner lot 22.6 by 70 feet, and two adjoining lots each 20 by 70 feet. Sold singly. Possession May 1. Corner store covers entire corner lot.
WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The five valuable lots of land situate on the northerly side of West 57th-st., (100 feet wide, sewered and paved,) commencing 425 feet west from 9th-av.; fine building sites, overlooking the Hudson.
WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—The three-story, high-stoop brick dwelling and lot, situate on the southerly side of West 40th-st., distant 100 feet west from 9th-av., No. 402 West 40th-st.; is in good order, is rented for $1,375, and contains all the modern improvements; lot, 18.4x100 feet.
Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's office.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,
OFFICE NO. 4 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 8, 1871,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING,
By order of the executors of Mrs. Margaretta Perase, deceased,
No. 24 Beekman-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23x85.6, near Nassau-st.
No 16 Spruce-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23.8x100, in rear of No. 24 Beekman-st.
This property possesses an immense value on account of its proximity to the City Hall, new Post-office, printing and newspaper offices, and will soon be used for lawyers', real estate, architects' and other offices of similar descriptions, which must pay a large interest on the present outlay.
A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.
ALSO ON SAME DAY,
Water-st., No. 82, four-story warehouse, near Cotton Exchange.
48th-st., six full lots, 500 feet west of 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with all modern improvements, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; family private; no other room rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. Z., Box No. 138 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with rooms and board in an American family, where there are but few boarders. Apply at 242 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACRE PROPERTY
IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.
We have the most desirable unimproved property in the town of Yonkers, consisting of tracts of from ten to two hundred and fifty acres, beautifully located within the proposed suburban district of New-York City.
Investors can obtain further particulars of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on accommodating terms, within an hour and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, containing 250 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, cutting on an average two tons of hay to the acre; no waste land; splendid mansion, 80 feet front, 40 feet deep, perfect order; barn and stable-room for a hundred head of cattle; four apple orchards, and one pear orchard, all grafted and choice fruit, fronting a lake; fences all in order, and grounds ornamental; pure water in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for health it is unsurpassed anywhere, the atmosphere dry and adapted to weak lungs. A good house and lot, 25 feet front, in the City, will be taken in part payment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE ON THE sea front, south of and near the West End Hotel, one of the most desirable and finest places at the Branch, large house, most completely and well built, now in good order, containing fine kitchen, very large laundry with stationary wash-tubs, having hot and cold water; two bath-rooms, eleven bedrooms, a very fine dining-room facing the ocean; large ice-house, filled, with cold room in same connecting with kitchen by brick archway; stable, with two rooms for coachmen; about four acres of land, all in perfect order; a very desirable property.
Other cottages, varying in prices and well located, for sale or to rent furnished; also lots or plots of acres for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets: within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—On Passaic River, N. J., opposite Rutherford Park; ten miles from City; most charming and picturesque place on river, having private water-front along the entire lawn of ten acres; cottage with twelve rooms; all out-buildings, garden, old forest and fruit trees; boating, bathing, fishing; communication with Wall-st. within an hour; possession immediately; rent $800. Also, next to above, house in Italian style, with tower, twenty rooms, twenty acres lawn, private water-front, garden, fruit, stables; rent, $1,200. Apply at No. 25 West 26th-st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

HOUSE AND STABLE.—FOR SALE OR to let on the Hudson, a new house within ten minutes' walk of Dobb's Ferry Station, and near the residences of Messrs. Sidney A. Appleton, Mackenzie and others; good view of the river and healthy position; house 31x40, Mansard roof, twelve rooms; lot 300x150; stable for four horses; situated on a farm of eighty acres, upon which pasturage, rights of way, &c., will be given to the occupant; price, $15,000; if not sold before April 1, to be rented for $1,000 a year. Address DUDLEY FIELD, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE LATE George P. Mills at Bell Port, Long Island, containing about 100 acres, in a good state of cultivation, on which is a modern built house, out-buildings, &c.; the place is a desirable one, being near the South Bay. For further particulars inquire of JOHN SWAN, No. 33 Fulton-st., New-York; or address JESSE MILLS, Bell Port, L. I.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for improved New-York City property, a piece of ground at Long Branch, in the vicinity of the hotels, and overlooking the ocean for a great distance. The plot is in one block square, and contains 24 acres. Those wishing to exchange, address, stating particulars, BRONSON, Box No. 11 N. Y. Post-office.

$2,400.—TO RENT, COMPLETELY furnished, on 28th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., an English basement brown-stone house, 16x50x98.9.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—A handsome house, 50 by 35 feet, finished in the best manner, mostly by the day, with carriage-house and stable to match. Price, $13,000, $9,000 on mortgage.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, FIVE minutes' walk from station, a house of eleven rooms, with one acre of ground and out-buildings; all in good order. Apply to W. GALE, No. 451 Broome-st., corner Mercer.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—HOUSE and lot, 25x100, with twelve rooms, very conveniently located, six minutes' walk from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Ferries. Apply to owner, H. E. DRESSER, No. 51 Walker-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

A COUNTRY HOME—FLUSHING, L. I.; 20 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3½ acres; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—BEAUTIFUL RESIdences and desirable properties for sale or to let. G. H. WHEELER, corner Railroad Depot and Cone-st., Orange, N. J., or No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halstead-st., Orange.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, FOUR adjoining lots on Chelsea-av., near the sea; each 50 feet front by about 140 feet deep. Address or apply to GLENN & CO., No. 726 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs: location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BULKHEAD TO LET.—125 FEET OF bulkhead south of and adjoining the pier foot of Beach-st., North River. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 45 AND 47 JAY-st., near West-st. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING, NO. 38 Rose-st., near Duane, suitable for storage. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 82 BEEKman-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house well built, about twenty feet wide; high stoop brown stone front preferred; must be in good order and situated between Madison and 6th avs., 23d and 34th sts. Address W. G., Box No. 2,087 Post-office. No attention paid to any communications unless full particulars of size, location, description and price of the property are given. This is a purchaser, not a broker's advertisement.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR ONE, TWO or three years, a medium or full-size house, located between 35th and 46th sts., and near line of 6th-av.; rent not to exceed $3,000; unfurnished.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, twenty dwelling-houses for good responsible tenants, and several floors for small private families; particular attention to collecting rents.
M. GOODHEIM & CO., No. 863 6th-av.

A 5TH-AV. HOUSE, FULL SIZE, BEtween 34th and 46th sts., wanted to lease by a good party for five or ten years.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
MONDAY, March 6, last time, FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and USED UP.
TUESDAY, March 7, OURS.
WEDNESDAY, March 8, ROMANCE AND REALITY.
THURSDAY, March 9, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
FRIDAY, March 10, last time, MONEY.
SATURDAY MATINEE, March 11, OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT, March 11,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
Mr. Wallack has the pleasure to announce that
MRS. CLARA JENNINGS
is engaged and will make her appearance on
THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.
Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
SARATOGA
EVERY NIGHT
AND
MATINEE SATURDAY, 1½.
SARATOGA completes this week the third month of its phenomenal success, and will be given A FEW NIGHTS LONGER—ONLY. Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Deitz, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, Geo. Parkes, D. Whiting, G. F. De Vere, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessees and Manager .... J. E. HAYS
Acting Manager .... JOHN H. SELWYN
Positively last nights of the great and inimitable G. L. FOX as the RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD, which must speedily be withdrawn to permit the production of a new drama written expressly for this theatre by Augustin Daly.
Matinee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
REMEMBER LAST NIGHTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH OF
GEORGE DONALD,
THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER OF THE AGE.
CORDE-ELASTIQUE EXERCISES.
Mlle. JEANETTE ELLSLER.
THE CHAMPION LEAPERS.
THE CHIEFS OF THE GYMNASIUM.
The Amusing Equestrian Scene,
BILLY BUTTON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GRAND SCHOOL FESTIVALS, under the direction of Mr. HARLEY NEWCOMB, for the benefit of GERMAN AND FRENCH ORPHAN CHILDREN, will begin March 16, 1871. THURSDAY EVENING, March 16, schools of the up-town Wards. FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, schools of the Ninth Ward. SATURDAY, Matinee at 3 o'clock, primary schools. Tickets for sale at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, after March 1.

MR. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, AT 9 P. M.
Cards of admission can be had of Mr. Trenor, at his rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

POSITIVELY LAST AND FAREWELL week of Marie Seebach in New-York. Seebach every night. Monday and Tuesday, Mosenthal's celebrated Isabella Orsini. Seebach, Isabella. Veneta, Bianca.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square.)
Mr. TRENOR will form new classes every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 and 8 P. M., until May.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $30 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A MARINE VILLA AT LONG BRANCH TO LET, from the 10th of JUNE next to the 15th of SEPTEMBER. The cottage has twelve rooms, independent of bath-room, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room and milk-room; piazza all around the house, croquet lawn in front; stabling for three horses; coach-house room for two carriages; use of cow and well-stocked kitchen garden; ice-house full; bathing grounds belonging to the property; the tenant would be expected to keep the flower-garden in order. Apply to Mr. T. MOSS, WALLACK'S THEATRE, or to Mr. JACOB W. MORRIS, Long Branch.
No agents need apply.

FURNISHED COTTAGE IN MONTCLAIR, NEW-JERSEY.—One hour from New-York; contains seven rooms, beside closets, store-rooms, furnace in cellar, stationary tanks, hot and cold water, abundance of choice apples, pears, cherries and small fruits; good barn, with chamber for a man, stables, sheds, hen-house, corn-house, wood-house, &c.; 17 acres of land; rent, $1,000. Inquire of Miss BLACKWELL, at No. 128 2d-av.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR BOARDING.—9th-st., between Broadway and University-place, to rent for one, two or three years, a large house, containing twenty-four rooms, completely furnished with linen, plate, and all the accessories to housekeeping, in perfect order; should be examined to be appreciated; a rare chance.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—TO PARTIES TIRED OF HOTEL life, or new beginners, wishing to experiment in housekeeping; a family going to Europe will rent their newly and handsomely-furnished house in 43d-st., near 6th-av., for five or six months, from April 20, to a small family of adults, or with very young children, at $175 per month, at which the house rents unfurnished. Inquire at 391 Broadway, in the store.

TO LET—CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED, a large and commodious house, with modern improvements, coach-house and stabling for five horses, occupying eight city lots, on the corner of Ashburton and Vineyard avs., in the village of Yonkers. For full particulars inquire of JOHN A. DUFF, Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—A furnished cottage, containing seven rooms, three-fourths of an acre of ground, carriage-house, fruit trees, and barn; location delightful, overlooking the Passaic River and Orange Mountains; one mile from depot; rent, $850. Address R. H. OVERTON, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THOROUGHLY AND NEATLY furnished, a commodious house and good stable, at Clifton, Staten Island, in a retired and healthy location; five minutes' from Vanderbilt's Landing, to a private family only, for six months at $1,500, or for one or two years at $2,100 per annum. Inquire at No. 391 Broadway, in the store.

A.—TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—To rent or lease, two three-story and French-roof high-stoop brown-stone houses, 19.2x50x103; all modern improvements.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET AT WEST CHESTER—THE country residence situated on the corner of the William's Bridge and Boston post roads, (about a mile from William's Bridge Station,) consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

A MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 52D-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x58x100.5, four story, to rent; well furnished and in good order; $4,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A SMALL BRICK HOUSE IN 29TH-ST., between Madison and 4th avs., to rent, furnished or unfurnished.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR HOUSE ON LEXINGTON-av., near 38th-st., full size, elegantly and well furnished, to rent or lease.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 56TH AND 57TH STS.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, a medium-sized house, at $2,400 or $1,600 per annum. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP Dorchester front House on 5th-av., near 85th-st.; house in perfect order; will be leased for three or five years. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

A REVISED LIST OF FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to let on 5th-av., 14th, 17th, 18th, 23d and 34th sts., at reduced rentals.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 5.

A.—WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV., a desirable house to rent, furnished, for $350 per month. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 12 EAST 41st-st., four stories, high stoop, medium size, fully furnished, in perfect order, with early possession. Apply at the house in the evening.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID BROWN-STONE house, stable and six lots, handsomely laid out, on 129th-st., near 6th-av. Inquire of P. O'SHEA, No. 27 Barclay-st.

HOUSES TO LET—IN GREENWICH-AV., between West 12th-st. and 7th-av. Rent $1,300. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 160 WEST 11TH-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 150 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
NINTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING
and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BENEDICK,
in Shakespeare's superb comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
DON PEDRO,
and
Mr. J. H. McVICKER,
who has been specially engaged for the character of
DOGBERRY,
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.
Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In rehearsal, Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
OTHELLO.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
THE MANAGEMENT TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
MR. AND MRS. WM. HORACE
LINGARD,
Who will commence
A brief engagement
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6,
Supported by
A magnificent comedy company.
A SILENT PROTECTOR.
LINGARD'S SKETCHES.
DAVY'S LOVE.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MISS GLYN'S

Three Shakespearian Readings, commencing with

HAMLET,

TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, at 8 P. M., at Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets $1. Reserved seats, $1 50. For sale at No. 114 Broadway, No. 901 Broadway, and J. W. Pattison, under the Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
CHRISTINA NILSSON.
TUESDAY, 14th. WEDNESDAY, 15th.
SATURDAY, 18th.
Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces the first reappearance in New-York of
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON,
in Grand Concerts and Oratorio.
TUESDAY, 14th, Grand Miscellaneous Concert.
WEDNESDAY, 15th, first appearance of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in Haydn's masterwork,
THE CREATION.
SATURDAY, 18th, Grand Nilsson Matinee at 2 o'clock.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by
Miss PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano.
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished tenor.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor; Signor N. VERGER, Baritone; Mr. M. W. WHITNEY, Basso; Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, Violinist.
The choruses of the Creation will be rendered by
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.
Musical Directors and Conductors,
Signor BOSONI and Mr. GEO. BRISTOW.
General Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
The sale of reserved seats for either of the above will commence on Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M., at the box office of the Hall, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at 114 Broadway.
Steinway's Pianos are used at all the Nilsson Concerts.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
HELP FOR THE FRENCH.
The last lecture of the present course will be delivered at
STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1871, at 8 o'clock, by
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—THE QUESTIONS OF TODAY.
The proceeds of this lecture will be devoted to the relief of the suffering French.
Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the Library, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s book-store, No. 713 Broadway, and at the box-office Steinway Hall. CHAS. F. ALLEN, President.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that
MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON
will, upon her return from her brilliant triumphs East and West, make her reappearance in New-York at
STEINWAY HALL
ON OR ABOUT THE 13TH OF MARCH.
Further particulars will be shortly announced.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXHIBITION OF A PATENT PORTable fire-escape ladder will be given at French's Hotel on TUESDAY, 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock (sharp.) Call and see it.
LUCKENBACH & CO.
Also an automatical alarm to avoid railroad accidents at crossings, and acts without the aid of the engineer. Call and examine for yourselves.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DIAMONDS.

A Search after African Diamonds in New-York—American Diamonds—Some Ideas of the Business—Comparative Cost of Diamonds—Constant Advance in Price—The Biggest Diamond Recently Sold.

Before us we have two little shining substances, and as we look at them we revert quite naturally to the present enormous price of coal, and since these little crystals are composed of almost similar elements, we wonder how many tons of Lackawanna or Lehigh we could get in exchange for them. Our friend, the expert, having appraised them, tells us that even at $14 per ton, our two rather insignificant stones, (you could put them in the bottom of a lady's thimble,) would purchase about forty-three tons of coal. They are two rough or native diamonds, coming from two widely divided localities; one is from the newly-discovered African mines, the other was found in Clark County, Georgia. The African stone, just in the condition it was found, is a perfect octahedron, and would serve as a model of that form; the other, the Georgia specimen, is more complex, perhaps handsomer, in the rough state, presenting the peculiarity of having its planes bounded by curved lines. They both have that special appearance belonging to diamonds, which cannot be described, but which is best explained by the term resinous. If asked to select what you liked best in a geological cabinet, you would certainly pass them by, preferring some pretty piece of rock crystal; but just as they are, they are worth some $600.

Fully aware of the universality of New-York, the arrival of the dancing bear having given it the proud title of a cosmopolitan City, we had made up our mind that somewhere there must be a stock of African diamonds. Our search had not a particle of the Sinbadian difficulties, so, without recourse to a quarter of beef, or a roc, we soon lit on our diamond valley, and had very politely shown us quite a handsome collection of African diamonds, in their native and polished conditions.

We had heard of their being inferior in color, and, though found of a large size, too poor in quality to be generally cut. Those exhibited to us—perhaps carefully selected—were very fine in their natural condition, and the brilliants made from them equal in lustre and fire to the purest Brazilian diamonds.

London and Paris are the great diamond marts of the world, and the business abroad seems to be entirely in the hands of Jews. The trade is subdivided into two distinct branches, those who deal in the rough, uncut stones, and those who buy them to dispose of afterward when manufactured. All diamonds used in Europe and America are cut and polished in Amsterdam, the business of diamond-cutting being exclusively in the hands of Jews, the workmen being of the same faith, a house having a Mr. COSTER at its head, leading the business. In the United States we have but one diamond cutter, an Israelite, we believe, and Boston has the privilege so far of containing within its midst the only representative of this business.

In New-York we have two or three diamond merchants dealing largely in these precious gems, and probably seven-eighths of all the stones coming to the United States pass through this City. Of course our large City jewelers import their own diamonds, but this presents but a small proportion of the quantity sold.

The quantity of diamonds brought into the United States is quite large. We regret to say that, according to the most reliable information, perhaps not one-half pays duty. Last year the duty was paid on an amount of diamonds passing through the New-York Custom-house represented by $1,674,432. So far this year, the quantity is much on the increase. For the first two quarters commencing July 1, 1870, and ending Dec. 31, the amount is exactly $1,074,128, and as the Fall importation is the largest, it is not impossible to imagine we will wear on our shirt-bosoms some half million dollars' worth more of diamond pins than we did last year. The largest proportion comes through London.

The market in the United States will not put up with anything but the best of diamonds. Though unable to invest the large amounts not uncommonly placed on a single diamond in Europe, what it does take must be unexceptionable as to quality; accordingly, none but the choicest are sent here. Stones from one to five carats are always in good demand; above that weight purchasers are scarce, and though there is on sale quite a number of from seven to ten carat diamonds, worth from $6,000 to $10,000, they have become rather difficult to find.

Desirous of obtaining information of a positive character on this subject, one of our most respectable jewelers said to us: "Diamonds of from one to five carats are always in good demand. Our steady and eminently respectable customers will buy them. People who have built up their own fortunes will purchase stones of five carats, though above that weight they are rather difficult to dispose of. Sporting people, those who make a grand *coup* in Wall street, sometimes will make an investment in large diamonds. Of course, we have to keep very expensive stones in stock, but we do not sell more than two or three single ten thousand dollar stones in a year. In the petroleum or shoddy era it was different; then we could not have too large or too expensive diamonds. When people wish to invest in diamonds to a large amount, they generally prefer dividing up their money in smaller stones. Very large diamonds have been sent here worth over ten thousand dollars, but have rarely found purchasers. The Esterhazy diamonds were here for a very long time, but were too expensive for our wants."

About $165 to $175 per carat is the price of a diamond, though should the stone be unexceptionable as to quality it might be worth more, but if anything off color, or having flaws, it would be worth less. A diamond is something like a horse sold for his beauty, the handsomer he is the more money he brings. In the same way a pair of diamonds, like a span of horses, are worth more when together, thoroughly matched, than when single. It is exceedingly difficult to give any positive rule to estimate the value of diamonds. The following is, however, adopted, but which only holds good up to a certain point, as everything depends on the quality, shape and brilliancy of the stone. If a diamond of one carat be worth X—represented in England by £35, in France by 750 francs—then a stone of two carats is worth 2 x 2=4, or 4 x X; a stone of three carats, 3 x 3, or 9—, or 9 x X. But when you get to five carats, or 25 x X, the rule does not hold, it being beyond the value. Take for instance the Koh-i-nor, weighing about 106 carats. According to this method of computation, should any of our readers wish to purchase this stone of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, if ten and a half millions was paid for it, which is about what the rule gives, we should be forced to advise against the purchase, as it would be very much beyond its worth.

The price of diamonds seems to augment every year, and to simply follow the well-known law of supply and demand. One would suppose that great social convulsions would throw large quantities of diamonds in the world. For a very short time this may be the case, but almost immediately afterward, when placed into new hands or absorbed, the prices take a sudden start and diamonds are dearer than ever. In 1789–96, during the period of the French revolution, diamonds were comparatively cheaper, but with the Consulate they absolutely doubled in price. The same thing was apparent in France in 1848, when diamonds were stationary for a short period, but have since then rapidly augmented. So far, taking unfortunate France once more into consideration, within the last six months, when one would have supposed that many fine stones would have been thrown on the English market, diamonds have been more than firm, with a decided inclination to an increase in price.

There is no doubt that diamonds are hoarded and immense amounts put into them whenever any social or political disturbance is foreshadowed. Kings, Queens and Emperors not unfrequently invest large sums very quietly in this way, as a provision against a rainy day. We by no means feel disposed to begrudge the Ex-Empress of France the beautiful stone known as the Eugenie diamond, weighing about fifty-one carats, and purchased for her by the Ex-Emperor. We suppose its value, something like $125,000, will help little LOUIS some of these days.

So far, the new discoveries of diamonds in Africa have not in the least affected the price. That they are found in notable quantities is evident, but such is the demand that even if produced in much larger proportions they would hardly make up for the constantly diminishing receipts from the Brazils. The price they are now held at at the Cape, from quotations kindly shown us, is so high as to preclude any ideas of reduction in the general cost of diamonds.

Diamonds some day will be found in notable quantity in the United States. There is a range of country, extending from North Carolina through South Carolina and Georgia, the gold-bearing regions, where diamonds have been discovered in the most accidental way. Geologically the strata presents the greatest analogy to the Matto-Grasso province of Brazil. Some six or eight have been so far brought to light. The chances, however, of success in enterprises of this nature, are more than doubtful, as the finding of diamonds in quantity is always of the most uncertain character. The fact, however, that diamonds have been discovered in the United States, though often disputed, can be absolutely asserted.

We ventured on some inquiry in regard to the last large purchase of a diamond, and gained the following information, that the biggest diamond bought during the last year was sold to the leader in Tammany; it was almost a ten-carat stone, and cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $10,000. As was before remarked, only great potentates have the power of making such purchases, and we feel proud to announce that in our midst we have individuals ready to invest such large amounts in "portable property."

THE SMALL-POX.

The Hideous Malady in Private Households—Removal of the Patients to the Blackwell's Island Hospital—Painful and Peculiar Incidents.

The progress of pestilential disease in this City is a cause for grave concern. There is no reason for undue excitement, because in the history of former years the ravages of this awful disorder were altogether disproportionate to the present era. The virulent type of the present visitation of small-pox excites serious apprehensions. Last week there were eighteen deaths reported. There are now 135 cases of the disease. Of these 129 are at the Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The greatly increased number packed into it has caused a great deal of complaint. The majority of cases were discovered between Twenty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, east of Third-avenue, but the disorder became scattered all over the City. Fifth-avenue has contributed two cases, and Madison-avenue one. It is a mistake to suppose that the disease is confined to tenement-house localities. It is "no respecter of persons," and attacks those in high as well as those in low places. Sometimes a physician is not called to visit persons of wealth who are afflicted, for fear he will betray the hiding-place, as it is known that he is liable to prosecution unless he registers the patient.

As a general rule, as soon as cases are reported, an inspector is dispatched to the premises to make an examination. If it proves to be a real case of small-pox, an ambulance is instantly sent to convey the patient to the hospital. Where the parties are able to allot the entire upper floor of the dwelling, and furnish a nurse, in utter isolation from the world, the patient is permitted to remain and the place is disinfected and watched. There are many highly respectable persons who cannot do this, and to remove the sufferer to the dreadful hospital precincts is a most painful task.

A beautiful, delicate young lady, the daughter of a widow residing on one of the most respectable up-town streets, was recently attacked by small-pox. She had previously been a sufferer from a spinal complaint, and both her mother and the family physician called upon Dr. MORRIS, of the Health Board, requesting that she might be allowed to remain at home. They lived on a second floor, with tenants above and below them. Dr. MORRIS replied that under the rule the request could not be granted. The woman sank upon her knees, and with tears and piteous prayers pressed her plea. It was finally arranged that the family on the upper floor should relinquish it. The poor invalid remained in the house, where she died on Thursday night last.

A gentleman of wealth and respectability recently wedded a City belle, and, after a fortnight's honeymoon, the couple returned to this City, where the bridegroom installed his bride into a fashionable boarding-house and went into the country to prepare his suburban residence for her reception. During his absence she was taken ill; a physician was summoned and he pronounced the malady small-pox. The landlady hurried down to Dr. MORRIS and insisted upon the immediate removal of the unfortunate lady. In spite of all remonstrances, the bride was forced to go to the hospital. She could not gain admission elsewhere. The husband hearing the news, came on almost frantic, but of course was not allowed to go to the pest-house. He was assured that his wife being of robust health, and receiving every attention, was progressing finely. Subsequently she failed, and suddenly died, her husband being prevented from visiting her or attending her funeral. A woman drove up to the Board of Health Office, ascended the stairs, entered Dr. MORRIS' rooms, and said: "I have got a little girl three years old sick with the small-pox. I want you to take her to the hospital right away." The permit was given to admit her and the child. She looked at it, threw it on the desk and said: "Do you suppose I am going there? No, Sir."

"Is it possible that you are the mother of that little one, and mean to let it go over there alone? Why, it will pine to death," said the doctor.

"I can't help it; I've got my candy-store to attend to," was the unfeeling reply. The little sufferer was sent over, and died alone and uncomforted.

Several cases have been reported in person at the Sanitary Office. One came into the building completely pitted. Dismay seized upon policemen and clerks, who scattered in all directions, some sliding down the bannisters, some vaulting out of the windows, and others plunging pell-mell into closets and locking the doors. Finally a brave African was bribed to lead the sufferer to the ambulance.

A physician in Hoboken is alleged to have sent a bad case over here, telling the affected man (in the middle of the day) to cross the ferry and go to the Health Board, where he would be attended to; that Hoboken had all it could do. A Newark gentleman was sent here by the railroad. He hired a coach and went up to the hospital. Such coaches are so thoroughly "disinfected" by the Sanitary squad that it often becomes necessary to upholster them. A year-old child—"the youngest of the flock"—was stricken down with the disease. Both of the parents were anxious to go to the hospital with her, but it was argued that she would need the mother's care the most, while the other two would be better with the father. "Good by, papa; come see me, papa," said the little one, as the ambulance drove away. Both child and mother subsequently died. A poor servant girl afflicted with the pest was hurried into the ambulance. She begged her mistress for a garment or some covering to shield her from the cold. It was refused. The girl died, and afterward her mistress was stricken down and also died. Patients pitted from head to foot, and in a blaze of fever, have been known to ride in public vehicles and walk the streets to the hospital. It is now impossible to avoid the danger of contagion. But the most horrible reflection of all is that when once seized with the small-pox, the person is at once isolated from all the world. The nearest and dearest friends cannot see them. When death ensues the Board of Health men wrap the corpse in double sheets, completely saturated in carbolic acid. The coffin is sealed perfectly tight and boxed. No funeral is allowed. The remains are interred privately in the family plot, vault, or "potter's field." This contagion was first detected five weeks ago, in two persons who had come from a Boston ocean steam-ship, that had small-pox on board, but was not quarantined.

They were removed to the Island Hospital. The currents of air, it is believed, carried the particles of contagion over to the atmosphere of this City where it has since spread. In the suburbs the pestilence is raging to a fearful extent. In Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken and Patterson it prevails to an alarming extent.

The Presbyterian Memorial Fund.

The following official statement has been made in regard to the Presbyterian Memorial Fund:

Accurate reports are not yet received, but it is estimated from some general data obtained that not far from $4,000,000 has already been subscribed, and is probably distributed as follows:

First—For educational institutions, from $800,000 to $900,000, without including $300,000 not given in connection with the Memorial Fund. Of this about $15,000 is devoted to missionary schools on foreign shores; the remainder is divided among about fifty institutions of various grades at home. With proper effort, it would not seem difficult to raise this aggregate to considerably more than a million, before the General Assembly in May. The distribution of the amount is, of course, very unequal; but it is, probably, far more to the satisfaction of all concerned than any division that could have been made by a committee—even if it had been possible to collect such a sum into a common treasury. The real value of this movement is far above the actual amount of money raised. It has awakened the attention of the Presbyterian Church to her educational institutions as never before. It has shown how much more is to be done than any single effort can accomplish. It is the beginning only of a work which will be continued when the Memorial occasion shall have passed away.

Second—New church edifices have been built to an amount, it is believed, considerably above $1,000,000. Of these very few are of the costlier sort. Fully one-half, including mission chapels in the cities, are probably of the class requiring public aid, while a large proportion of the other half are of moderate expense, and were greatly needed. These "monuments" of reunion are widely scattered, and are not sufficiently imposing to inspire denominational vanity; but they are the monuments of the people, reared by and among the people, and speaking to them and to their children everywhere in perpetual commemoration.

Third—Church Debts have probably been paid to the amount of one million dollars at least. Some of these had hung as dead weights upon the churches for a quarter of a century, causing a constant drain upon their current resources either for pastoral support, or for benevolence. The poorer churches especially have felt the weight of these burdens, and in many cases to an almost fatal degree. The removal of all such debts is a worthy undertaking for any denomination. When a house dedicated to God is under a mortgage for half its value, it is a suitable memorial offering to pay the debt, and thus dedicate the other half.

Fourth—Parsonages, church repairs and enlargements, hospitals and publication houses, have shared, it is thought, another million of the funds subscribed. Yet in all these departments of outlay only a beginning has been made. Hundreds of church organizations are without houses of worship, and the colleges and seminaries need at once five-fold more, and the Five Million Memorial Fund is not entirely raised. A vigorous effort will yet be needed for the next three months, in order to complete the work which was undertaken by the last Presbyterian Assembly.

TWEED'S BILL NO. 30.

Limitations of Religious Corporations in Holding Property Taken Away—An Insidious Attack on Our Common Schools.

At a meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly Union League Association, held on Friday evening at their head-quarters, Eighth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, Mr. DAVID B. MELLISH, from the Committee on the State of the Union, reported on Senate bill No. 30, introduced by Mr. TWEED, substantially as follows:

The importance of the subject before us and the far-reaching effect of this bill, should it become the law, are so great that no apology is offered for a brief reference to the history of property-holding by church corporations; and it is proper to acknowledge, at the outset, our indebtedness to DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., for the following statement, and by whom, indeed, our attention was first directed to the sweeping effect of this bill, which, to a superficial view, has such a harmless aspect.

One of the peculiarities of church property is that, in all countries, sooner or later, it manages to get laws passed that will relieve it entirely from taxation or the bearing of any of the public burdens. And it is an axiom of political economy, that whatever body controls the real estate of a country rules that country. One-third of the real estate of England was at one time in the possession of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1215, it had obtained so large a part of the real estate of England that it practically disabled the Government from raising the necessary means to pay its expenses. To put a stop to this evil a clause was introduced into the Magna Charta forbidding gifts of land to religious houses. When the Church was cut off from receiving gifts of the fee of lands by Magna Charta, it evaded the law by taking, instead of a fee simple title to the land, leases for a thousand years. To meet this evasion of the intent of the law the statute of 7th EDWARD I., concerning Church corporations, was enacted, forbidding gifts and conveyances to religious corporations. This was evaded by a collusive action, brought in Court for each piece of real estate the Church wished to get a title of. In this way, an individual entirely under the control of the Church would take the title to the property and occupy it; then the religious corporation would bring a suit of ejectment against him, claiming that the title in the property was in the Church, and that he was illegally keeping the Church out of it; the tenant, being in collusion with the Church, would make no defense, and a decree on default would be taken, adjudging the property to the Church; then they would hold it by a decree of Court called a recovery. In that way was completely evaded the statute of 7th EDWARD I.

To head them off from this evasion the statute of 13th EDWARD I. was passed, prohibiting religious corporations from taking either by gift, purchase, lease or recovery. One would suppose, then, that the evil of the religious corporations was completely stopped. But priestly ingenuity in a short time enabled them to evade this law, and they introduced into England from the Roman law, the doctrine of uses, by which the title of real estate would be in another, but he would hold it to the uses of a religious house; so that the religious corporation would get all the benefit of the real estate, the naked title standing only in the individual. From this scheme of the priests to evade the statute of 13th EDWARD I., came into England from Italy the whole doctrine of uses and trusts.

The evil became so oppressive that finally 15th RICHARD II. was enacted to head off the priests from swallowing up the fruits of the land under their new doctrine, imported from Italy, of uses and trusts. In course of time, however, they found means of evading this, and at last the celebrated statute of GEORGE II. was passed—a statute known in legal history as the statute of mortmain, because intended to prevent the real estate of England from passing into the possession of religious corporations, that never die, and which contribute nothing to the expense of the State, and hence called dead-hands—(*mort*, dead; *main*, hand—dead-hand; inalienable). The 9th GEORGE II., among other things, prohibits all gifts to these religious corporations, unless the corporation enters immediately into possession and the deed is recorded in chancery at least six months before the donor dies. The special object of this clause in that statute was to prevent the priests from frightening landholders, while at the point of death, into conveying to the Church their real estate.

Two years ago in the State of New-York, a single religious sect had already obtained possession of some $50,000,000 worth of real estate. I need not say that the facilities already afforded by law to religious corporations for obtaining property are very great; but still there is some restriction in the various statutes in regard to the amount of property that each religious corporation may hold and the uses to which it is to be applied.

But an act has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. TWEED (being Senate bill No. 30,) the object and intent of which is so carefully concealed in the skillful wording of it that it passed unanimously, and then some member suspecting that it might have an extraordinary reach and power, got it reconsidered and laid upon the table for future action. It may come up at any moment and be passed unless the Legislators are put upon their guard. In its practical effect it wipes away all restrictions contained in any of the laws or charters of the religious corporations within this State and enables them to purchase or take or hold real estate to an unlimited extent. The effect of it may be to introduce into this country all of the evils experienced by England, and which it took the most skillful legislators of that country, aided by the Courts, 400 years to head off and uproot. It will introduce into this State a system which absorbed in Mexico one-third of the real estate of the whole Republic, controlled every political party of that Republic, and finally forced the Republic to confiscate this enormous property to free itself from the control of the priests. It will introduce into this State the very evil that vested in the dominant Church in Spain so large a part of the real estate of that country that the Church controlled the Government; and finally, within a few years, forced her by revolution and confiscation to free herself from this tyranny. A system that in Italy put into the hands of the Church a very large part of the most valuable real estate of the peninsula; and the Kingdom of Italy was only able to constitute itself and organize an effective Government by confiscating these enormous Church lands, and, by vesting them in individuals, make them contribute their quota toward the public expenses.

When the act was repealed last year giving to the sectarian schools in this City $250,000 a year out of the public treasury, Mr. TWEED arranged that the repealing act should not go into effect until the 30th of September. That enabled these religious corporations to get their support from the public treasury last year. It is understood that in consideration of the support of the votes that these corporations control they were promised last Fall, before the State election, that in some shape this $250,000 a year out of the public treasury should at this session be re-enacted in their favor. Hence, this bill, No. 30, of Mr. TWEED'S. And undoubtedly other bills equally plausible and equally dangerous are to follow, which, when put together, will enable the religious corporations to destroy our public schools, thrust upon the public treasury the support of their sectarian schools, asylums and other institutions.

The following is the full text of the act, and perhaps it is not wonderful that even Senators did not at once see its full import:

An Act to authorize the erection by religious corporations of school-houses and houses for clergy in certain cases.

SEC. 1. Any religious corporation within this State, notwithstanding any restriction contained in the act or acts of charter under which such corporation is incorporated, may purchase, take and hold lands in the same village, town or city in which the church edifice belonging to such corporation is situated, for the purpose of erecting, and may erect and maintain thereon suitable school-houses for Sunday or parochial schools of such corporation, and residences for the clergy and teachers in charge of or employed in the church, chapel or schools belonging to such corporation, or may hire, purchase, take and hold for the like purposes any such lands with suitable buildings erected thereon.

SEC. 2. No charge, fee or exaction shall ever be made for instruction in any such schools, but the same shall always be free.

A resolution was adopted reciting the evils which might be anticipated should the bill become a law, urging the State legislators to oppose its passage, and directing the Committee to bring the matter to the attention of Republican members of the Senate and Assembly.

The Late County Auditor—The Coroner's Jury Blame Clifton.

Coroner HERRMAN concluded the inquest yesterday in the case of the late County Auditor, JAMES WATSON, who died of injuries sustained by his sleigh colliding with another in Harlem-lane, on the 24th of January last. Messrs. Charles E. Loew, Samuel P. Bell, Thos. Dunlap, Lawrence Morrisey, Wm. Ryers, and Isaac T. Brown, the jury in the case, heard all the evidence adduced at the previous sittings, and then decided that Mr. WATSON came to his death from injuries received in Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street by being run into by a sleigh driven by CHARLES CLIFTON, on the 24th of January, 1871, and that his death was the result of careless driving by CLIFTON.

Wendell Phillips on Questions of To-day—Aid for the Suffering French.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the great radical orator of New-England, will speak at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening, on "Questions of Today." These are the questions in which everybody is interested, of course, and whether sound or otherwise, Mr. PHILLIPS' views are always entertaining and suggestive. An additional reason why every one should hear this lecture is the fact that the proceeds are to go to swell the much-needed funds for the relief of the suffering French. The lecture is delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, which in this way makes its generous contribution to the great charity of the day.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Warehouse-Owners Charged with Fraud—Quarrel Between Policemen—Rascality of a Benevolent Teuton—Capture of Sneak-Thieves and Burglars.

JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 168 Leonard-street, was caught, yesterday, in the act of carrying off two pieces of black grenadine, valued at $60, from the store of WM. CHEEKS, at No. 325 Broadway. The prisoner confessed his guilt, before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, and was held for trial.

WILLIAM H. TIGNEY and BARTON M. JOHNSON, proprietors of a storage warehouse at No. 4 Stone-street, were arraigned before Alderman COMAN, yesterday, to answer a charge of fraud preferred by DORR RUSSELL, President of the Loaners' Bank, No. 22 Nassau-street. Mr. RUSSELL stated that his bank had made an advance to one KELLOGG H. LOOMIS on 300 barrels of flour stored with the accused, and they had issued a receipt to the Bank for the flour. As LOOMIS failed to pay the loan, the Sheriff was instructed to seize the flour, but it had been already removed. The prisoners were committed in default of bail for examination next week before Justice DOWLING, who issued the warrant for them. JOHNSON was implicated in the Bradley bond case, and turned State's evidence to send BRADLEY to Sing-Sing for five years.

EDWARD SHERIDAN, who stabbed MILES McKEON, at No. 31 Madison-street, on Friday night, was committed yesterday, by Alderman COMAN.

Officer JOSEPH MATTHIAS, recently of the Fourth Ward Police, appeared before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer the complaint of Roundsman JOHN MELLY, whom he brutally assaulted a few days ago for having reported a dereliction of duty on his part. He waived the examination which he had previously demanded, and asked that his case go before a jury in the General Sessions. The Magistrate acceded, and permitted the accused to go, on his own recognizances, to appear before the Grand Jury.

On the 1st of November last NATHAN GOLDSCHMIDT, as is alleged, stole a horse and wagon of the value of $110, belonging to PATRICK SULLIVAN, of 727 Second-avenue. GOLDSCHMIDT was arrested yesterday, and committed by Justice COULTER at the Yorkville Police Court.

SEBASTIAN DUNSER was committed to answer, yesterday, by Judge SCOTT, for entering into the lager-beer saloon of WILLIAM KNELLS, at No. 207 Third-avenue, with false keys. He was detected on the premises by Officer GIBNEY, of the Eleventh Precinct.

On Friday evening, GEORGE GUNTHER, of No. 128 Delancey-street, was quarreling with his wife in Christie-street, when a man named ANDREW KOHLER, of No. 707 Third-avenue, arrested him for disorderly conduct. Immediately afterward KOHLER offered to release him on payment of $2, and this exciting the suspicions of the other, he detained his would-be captor until the arrival of an officer. Judge SCOTT committed KOHLER to answer yesterday.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice COX, ALBERT ARNES, Secretary of the Teutonia Benevolent Association, was charged with swindling Mrs. JACOBINE KNAPP, of No. 100 Beacon-avenue, Hudson City, out of $100. It appeared that Mrs. KNAPP's husband, who died a short time ago, was a member of the Association, and on his decease was entitled to receive $100 to defray his funeral expenses. The money ARNES, as alleged, converted to his own use. He was held.

GEO. A. FENCHILD and EUGENE DUNN were committed yesterday by Justice COX on a charge of breaking into the premises of Mr. FERDINAND, of No. 109 Spring-street, and stealing $100 worth of wine.

While patrolling North River yesterday morning, the Harbor Police found a lot of hides, valued at $150, concealed under Pier No. 50. The property, which is supposed to have been stolen by harbor thieves, was sent to Police Headquarters.

An Artillery Lieutenant Poisoned—Suspicions of Suicide.

Coroner HERMANN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of JOSEPH G. SWIFT, who was found dead in his bed at the Hoffman House on Friday night. It appears that the deceased was a First-Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, stationed at New-London, Conn., and came to this City on the 25th ult. ostensibly to consult Prof. VAN BUREN in relation to a confirmed habit of taking morphine. He left his uncle's house, at No. 16 West Thirty-first-street, on Friday morning, seemingly much depressed in spirits, and stated that he intended going to see his parents in Geneva, N. Y. Mr. JAMES T. SWIFT, his uncle, heard no more of the deceased until after his death. He supposed he had gone directly home, and feeling anxious, from some unexplained cause, telegraphed to know whether he had arrived safe or not, being much surprised to learn that he had not been seen or heard of by the family. Mr. SWIFT then instituted inquiries at the railroad depots and Police stations, closing his search by looking over the hotel registers. At the Hoffman House he found Lieut. SWIFT's name, so caused his door to be opened, finding his nephew quite dead. In the room was found a bottle containing a quantity of sulphate of morphia, from which a large dose had evidently been taken, as the contents did not come up to the weight marked on the label. Dr. JOHN BEACH made a post-mortem examination, and discovered all of the internal organs congested, evidently the result of morphia. The jury impaneled in the case then rendered the following singular verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by an overdose of morphine. There being no evidence of suicidal intent, that, probably, said overdose was taken accidentally."

Relief for the French—The Latest Subscriptions.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer of the Fund for the Suffering Population of France, acknowledges receipt of the following additional subscriptions to March 3:

Citizens of San Jose and Santa Clara, Cal., (proceeds of $1,500 gold,) $1,665; Board of Trade, Detroit, additional, $845; Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, $100; Peter Marie, additional, $100; Presbyterian Church, Caldwell, N. J., $50; Addison Brown, $25; J. & B. Jefferson, Thornville, Ohio, $25; Several Friends, Morristown, N. J., $25; Anonymous, $10; J. L., Flushing, L. I., $10; "Une Amie," $5; Mrs. Katherine Wilson, $5; E. T. D., Washington, D. C., $5; Charles Brodie, Chicago, Ill., $5; M. R. C., Morgantown, N. C., $2; O. P. Kavanagh, $1.

Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $100,953 36. By Produce Exchange Committee, $15,045. Grand total, $115,998 36.

The "Doc" Simmons Testimonial—Names of Contributors To It.

The Treasurer of the fund being raised for a testimonial to the family of the late engineer, S. H. SIMMONS, who perished in the discharge of his duty at the New-Hamburg disaster, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts:

R. S. Ely $5, George Keys $5, Theodore Tilton $5, Charles Nordhoff $5, O. T. F. $5, "C." $5, O. M. Bogart $5, W. J. Paulding $5, B. S. Welles $5, C. H. Marshall $5, Charles Blake $5, W. B. Hoffman $5, "B" $5, S. M. $5, E. M. V. T. $5, "G" $5, E. P. Hurlburt $5, anonymous $5, ten Cleveland, Ohio, friends of the late George S. Benedict who perished in the disaster, $50; "E. A." $5, G. W. S. $5, cash $2, A. E. Vanderpoel, Condert Brothers, W. H. Moore, C. Dennis, W. Cutting, C. A. Hand, C. Braker, Jr., G. McKesson, $5 each.

It is desired that the funds should amount to at least $500. Contributions are not solicited, but will be received from all those who desire, even in a small way, to testify their appreciation of heroic and disinterested conduct. Address J. W. GERARD, Jr., Treasurer, at No. 45 William-street.

Collapse of a Building—The Inmates Rescued.

The two-story frame house, No. 425 West Fifty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, which was owned and occupied by PETER WACHTER for some days prior to yesterday, had been undergoing the process of being raised, during which it had been continuously occupied by the family of WACHTER, one of whose children was sick with the small-pox. At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, the house suddenly tumbled into a shapeless wreck, burying all of the inmates under the ruins. An alarm was instantly given on the fire-telegraph, which brought the firemen to the scene, and through their exertions, aided by the Police of the Twenty-second Precinct, in a few minutes all the buried persons were exhumed and found to be uninjured. Even the sick child had escaped without bodily hurt, and was immediately taken into a neighboring house, but the exposure and shock will probably aggravate the disease with which it is afflicted. The house, which was valued at $1,500, is a total loss.

A Pickpocket's Raid on Gymnasts—The Thief Identified as the President of a Social Club.

For several months past the gymnasium of Mr. AVON C. BURNHAM, on Smith-street, near Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, has been invested by some adroit thief, who stole from the patrons of the institution about $4,000 worth of diamonds, jewelry, watches and greenbacks. Mr. BURNHAM engaged the services of Detective CORWIN about two months ago, since which time he has been on a constant watch for the thief. On Friday evening last, the detective, while concealed in a closet, saw a young man named C. C. SMITH take hold of the pants of a Mr. FAGAN, (who was then arrayed in the costume of the gymnasium, practicing in another part of the building,) and take therefrom a quantity of money. The thief was at once seized and taken to the Police Headquarters, where, on being searched, a gold watch was found in his possession that had been stolen some time previous from another of the members of the institution. SMITH admitted that he had stolen the watch and money, but denied that he was in any way connected with the former robberies. The accused has been in the habit of moving in good society, and of late was made President of a Club called the "Mineola Social."

The case will be heard before Justice WALSH to-morrow.

WATSON'S PLUM.

Purchasing an Hotel of $182,500 and Receiving an Award of $150,000—The Way the Ring Obtains Valuable Property for a Fifth of its Value—The Heaviest Swindle in the Whole Scheme.

The Broadway Hotel, on the corner of Forty-second-street and Broadway, is the chief swindle in the widening job. It was purchased by the late JAMES WATSON at a time when he was perfectly aware of the proposed improvement, and with the avowed intent of making money by an excessive award, which he knew he could obtain as one of the chief fuglemen of the despoiling Ring. On the 27th day of October, so the document in the Register's Office sets forth, he purchased,

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway, with the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Forty-second-street, one hundred and twelve feet one inch and an half of one inch, to the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-second-street with the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, forty-nine feet four inches and an half of one inch; thence easterly on a line parallel with Forty-second-street, or nearly so, one hundred and twenty-five feet ten inches and one-half an inch, to a point in the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Broadway fifty-one feet and three inches, to the point or place of beginning."

This property was bought from Messrs. STEPHEN MERRIHEW and JOSEPH B. LOCKWOOD, executors of the estate of the late TERNANT PUTMAN, for $182,500. Of this sum, $82,500 was paid in cash, and the remaining $100,000 was allowed to remain on bond and mortgage at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of November, 1873. The interest was payable semi-annually, on the first days of May and November. This building is situated on a fancy corner in one of the best business sites of Broadway, and would be greatly benefited by the widening. When the awards came to be made on this erection, which cost $182,500, the Commissioners generously allowed $150,000 for twenty-six feet cut off. The building would then be on a splendid lot, measuring fifty-one feet on Broadway, with a depth of eighty-six feet, and be suitable for a first-class business establishment, having entrances on Broadway, Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue. It is almost equivalent to two city lots, worth at least $200,000. This first-class site has virtually been purchased for $32,500, which is the difference between the award of $150,000 and the purchase price of $182,500 paid to the Putman estate. It was currently rumored that the wife of a prominent City official supplied the money for the purchase.

It seems that this property has been some time in the market, as the executors of the Putman estate were desirous of winding up their trust. The uncertainty, however, which prevailed regarding the proposed widening of Broadway, and the litigations which might arise regarding vested rights, had a detrimental effect on property, and no purchaser not in the confidence of the Ring could be found to invest. Mr. Watson, who was a keen judge of real estate, and both a heavy speculator in it and Wall-street, heard of it, and seeing his way to make $150,000, consulted with the gentleman who is reciprocally accommodating, and between them raised the requisite $82,500, but for reasons of policy the wife of Mr. WATSON's friend represented her husband. It will thus be seen that one of the great magnorums of Tammany had hold of the biggest plum in this rich pie, and would have possessed it had he not gone out sleigh-riding, which he did very much to the regret of Mr. TWEED *et al.*

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

MUNSON H. TREADWELL, recently appointed Collector of the Second District, (Fourth and Sixth Districts consolidated), has assumed the duties of his office, relieving Col. COSTER of the Sixth and Acting-Collector DAGGETT of the Fourth. Mr. TREADWELL has appointed Mr. DAGGETT his chief deputy. The new second is one of the largest and most important districts in the United States, embracing all the territory from Liberty-street to Twenty-sixth-street, and from Broadway to the North River, comprising two-thirds of the business portion of the City.

Rev. Dr. RYLANCE, late of St. James' Church, Chicago, enters upon his duties in St. Mark's Episcopal Parish, of this City, today. Numerous reports having been circulated as to the cause of his leaving the Diocese of Illinois, some implying his dissatisfaction with Bishop WHITEHOUSE and the High Church party, we consider it but due to both gentlemen to say, as we do upon good authority, that such reports are entirely without foundation. Neither the question of High or Low Church, or his relations with the Bishop, had anything to do with the reverend doctor's decision to accept the call tendered him by the Vestry of St. Mark's.

Mr. INOCENCIO CASANOVA addressed a letter to the Agent of the Associated Press, yesterday, denying statements made in dispatches from Washington, to the effect that Consul HALL, of Havana, wrote to the State Department that he was connected with the filibustering expedition of the "Comanditario," and that he returned to Cuba sometimes under the pretext of attending to business matters, but in reality with different intentions.

Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON instituted a suit, yesterday, against Augustus Schell, Charles Devlin, Edwin Crosswell, Stephen P. Russell and A. Mills, to recover $200,000 on a bond given by them for MORGAN L. HARRIS, Ex-Collector of the Eighth Revenue District. It is alleged that Mr. HARRIS accepted worthless bonds for the removal of 120,017 gallons of whisky from his district in 1868, causing a loss of $240,036 to the Government.

The ship *Caliph*, Capt. RITSON, with teas to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, arrived at this port on Friday from Foo-chow, China, in eighty-five days, by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The average length of similar voyages is 110 days. Nearly twenty years ago, however, the ship *Sea Witch* made the passage from China to this City in seventy-six days, and the *Rainbow* and the *Natchez* in seventy-eight days.

The case of the litigated will of the late Mrs. Dr. HOGAN has been continued before Judge SUTHERLAND during the past week. The letter of the deceased, published in the columns of the TIMES during the past week, bore unfairly against Mrs. HATCH, as it was incomplete, some material portions, which bore favorably on the side of the plaintiff, having been omitted in making a synopsis of its contents.

The young men of the Japanese Legation yesterday departed from the St. Nicholas Hotel for the schools where they are to be educated. Some went to New-Haven, and others to Hartford, Conn., and New-Brunswick, N. J. The Prince MITS FUSIMI is visiting in Brooklyn. Messrs. JUGNOR, MORI, and ARMON, Chargé d' Affaires, are still stopping at the St. Nicholas.

In our article of last Sunday, on "Broadway to Let," it was given out that Mr. WM. TAYLOR, of No. 555 Broadway, intended to remove his business. We are asked by Mr. TAYLOR to contradict the statement, as it is untrue. His present location is a very valuable one, and he sees no reason for changing it.

It is announced that the Art Raffle of the Fair of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, will positively take place on Tuesday evening next, at CAHILL's Art Gallery, corner Twenty-second-street and Broadway. A few tickets yet remain unsold, which can be obtained at CAHILL's.

During the past week, PATRICK MULLIN and ADELPHEID SURBURGER were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts; JOHN Y. SAVAGE and PERE GIREUD were discharged, and an insolvent petition was filed by JAMES STRANG.

The creditors of Messrs. CHARLES A. STETSON'S SONS met at the Astor House, yesterday, for the purpose of adjusting the affairs of the firm. The business of the hotel will not be interrupted.

Eighty-six barrels of distilled spirits were seized in Dey-street, yesterday, by order of Collector M. H. TREADWELL, on a charge of not being properly stamped and branded.

The lager-beer saloon of HENRY JOHNS, at the corner of Broadway and Fiftieth-street, was seized by Collector DARLING'S officers, yesterday, for alleged violation of the Revenue law.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, five persons were fined $5 each for driving horses unfit to use.

BROOKLYN.

The family of Mr. JOSEPH TRELSAR, chief clerk in the Assistant Collector's office at the Custom-house, narrowly escaped a painful bereavement on Friday. It appears that his son, JAMES S., aged about seven years, was playing in the vicinity of his residence, Fifth-avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, near an open cellar which was filled with water to the depth of about five feet. The little fellow wore overshoes, and slipped upon the ice at the brink of the excavation in his efforts to reach a piece of wood of which he sought to make a boat, which was floating on the surface of the water. Falling in he sank to the bottom, when THOMAS KELLY, a laborer, who was at work on an adjoining building, saw him, and, hastening to his rescue, saved the lad after he had sank the second time.

On Friday night the residence of Mr. RICHARDSON, at No. 336 Clinton-avenue, was entered by burglars and robbed of a gold watch and some silver plate, worth about $200.

Mr. CORNELIUS McANEAR, a resident of Tompkinsville, L. I., was thrown from his horse yesterday afternoon while riding through Atlantic-street. He had his right leg broken.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, FREDERICK MILLAR, convicted of debauching his own daughter and aiding and abetting in the prostitution of females in Jersey City, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years, two years on each indictment. Mrs. MILLAR, wife of FREDERICK, was next ordered to stand up. Judge RANDOLPH, before pronouncing sentence, said she had been convicted on three indictments—one for assault and battery, a second for abduction and conspiracy, and a third for keeping a disorderly house. She had ruined innocent girls in untold numbers, and had prostituted her own daughter. The Court wished it had power to confine her for life, but as the law had not ordained such a severe punishment, it would give her the benefit of such as it provided—six years' of hard labor in the State Prison.

Spurious $10,000 worth of due-bills, bearing the name of WHITNEY BROTHERS, glass manufacturers, have been circulated at Glassboro. The firm has been in the habit of paying their hands in printed money-orders, which passed current in the town and adjacent country. The parties in Philadelphia who furnished these printed forms received orders for them purporting to come from the firm, and in this way bogus orders to the amount of $10,000 have been set afloat, and the firm defrauded to that amount.

Yesterday morning two Jersey City blacksmiths, named THOMAS CARR and PATRICK GRIFFIN, were arraigned before the City Judge on a charge of fighting. It appears that CARR accused GRIFFIN of getting him discharged, and the men meeting on the street a spirited fight occurred, during which, as alleged, CARR fired a revolver twice at GRIFFIN. The combatants were held for trial, while in addition CARR was fined $20 for carrying a revolver.

"Colonel" WILLIAM TREADWELL, charged with having passed a counterfeit $20 bill on a stationer named KASHAW, in Jersey City, was brought up for a further examination yesterday, before United States Commissioner MUIRHEAD. After a few witnesses had been examined the case was adjourned until Friday next.

HENRY HAMLIN yesterday procured a warrant for the arrest of JOHN CAULEY, on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. HAMLIN is CAULEY's landlord, and he rented him the saloon with the understanding that no liquor was to be sold on the Sabbath.

A runaway couple, who gave the names of THOMAS SKELDING and ROSINA COOKE, were married at midnight on Friday, in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, by Justice ZCHAU.

The Baptists of Plainfield have commenced the erection of a new church building at the corner of Third and Liberty streets. The cost is to be $4,500.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following naval officers have been detached from their several stations and ordered to the *Relief*: Commander George H. Perkins, Lieut.-Commander G. K. Haswell, Lieuts. Chas. T. Hutchins and A. T. Iverron, Master W. M. Paul, Passed Assistant Surgeon Lewis S. Pitcher.

The following are ordered to the *Shawmut*: Commander Edward E. Potter, Lieut. Commander George H. Wadleigh, Lieuts. Douglas Robers and William A. Morgan, Master Daniel Delehanty and Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Ware. Capt. George M. Ransom is ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard; Lieut. A. B. H. Little, to the *Shawmut*; Passed Assistant Pay-master John R. Carmody to the *Relief*; Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster and First-Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Dukehart, to the *Shawmut*; Assistant Surgeon W. S. Dixon, to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. Passed Assistant Paymaster John W. Jordan is detached from the receiving-ship *New-Hampshire* and ordered to the steam-tug *Speedwell*.

Col. James A. Hardie, Major Judson D. Bingham and Major Thaddeus B. Stanton are appointed a commission under a joint resolution of Congress authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association for fair grounds. They are ordered to meet on the 15th inst., and report the true value of the lands to the Secretary of War without delay.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 4.—American Securities opened and closed firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	91¾
Consols for account	91⅝@91¾	91⅝@91¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	92⅝	92⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	92½	92½
United States 5-20s, 1867	91¾	91¾
United States 10-40s	90½	90½
Ill. Central Railroad Shares	109½	109½
Erie Railroad Shares	19	19
At. & Gt. West. R. R. Shares	30¼	30¼

FRANKFORT, March 3.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 96¾, and closed buoyant at 97¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull with a downward tendency, and closed flat and irregular; Middling Uplands opened and closed at barely 7⅜d.; and Middling Orleans at 7½d.@7⅝d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton for delivery in April or May, not below Low Middlings, and due in June, not below Good Ordinary, at 7¼d.; sales of Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston, sailing in February, have been made at 7½d. for Middling; the stock of Cotton at sea is 506,000 bales, of which 360,000 bales are American. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 9d.@11s. 4d. ₽ cental for lowest grades of No. 2 to highest grades of No. 1 New Red Western Spring.

LONDON, March 3.—TALLOW active at 44s. 9d. ₽ cwt. Calcutta LINSEED, 62s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, £32 15s.@£33 ₽ ton.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 4—*In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mary McGinniss, Rev. J. Loughman, Hugh Garvo, A. M. McGinniss, Chas. Fournier, H. J. Powell, T. D. Crowe, Prince Missama, C. Reiffenchild, S. H. Brown, Edwin Handland, N. P. Kingdon, W. P. Hill, wife and child, Wm. Underhill, T. W. Brown, Kituned Zamasake, Mr. Rea, Mr. Kumasuwa, Mr. Ewwann, Modence Koaje, Mr. Liovuge, Mr. Moore, Ookuki Okada, Mr. Matsum, Mr. News, Mr. Tasaka, Mr. Sainagowa, Herman Willbrod, Mr. Rye, August Weiss, Mr. Schraider, C. Tugram, Mr. Nio Takacry, Theo. Stroefer.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for San Francisco.—John McCarthy, Thomas H. McCollen, O. Alfred Garrett, Adolphus H. Corwin, Bertha Rendsberg, Arthur Masor, A. V. Temple, R. Bobell, W. Stevenson and wife, Peter T. Kennedy, John Buckley, John May and daughter, Mrs. Bessy, Edward Nell, Moses Puch and secretary, T. R. Wood, Col. Leese and wife, James A. McCorrell, P. H. Smith, Benjamin J. Marten. To Aspinwall—John Murphy, J. M. Duke, wife and child, Mrs. A. Guerola, J. A. Harris, David Taylor and wife, Rev. Mr. Temple and engineer. To South Pacific—L. W. Errant.

MARCH 4—*In steam-ship Anglia, for Liverpool and Glasgow.*—Mrs. Hardy, Miss Hardy, Miss Cook, Mrs. Gracey and 3 children, James Smith, Mrs. James Smith, Alex. A. D. Kokoschkine, Peter Kenway, E. Ferrell, Joseph McKeown, Frank Harris, and others in the steerage.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Mrs. Burns, J. G. Burns, Wm. J. Crawford, Mrs. Montgomery and child, F. S. Ferris, Geo. Peters, C. Christie, Geo. Thomas, Geo. Young and lady, Henry Wilcox, Chas. Miller and lady, D. Potter, P. Daley, Wm. Ryde and lady, J. Curtin, G. Smyth and child.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:29 | Sun sets.....5:56 | Moon sets.....5:57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:23 | Gov. Island.7:12 | Hell Gate.....8:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; America, (N. G.,) Bussins, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Ismalia, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers; Ocean Queen, Jones, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; General Sedgwick, Ellis, Galveston and Key West, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Rapidan, Whitehurt, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., George B. Merrick; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Baker, Boston, J. W. Whitney; Helvetia, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Catharine Whiting, Howes, Fernandina, James Hand; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; General Berry, Levenseller, Southwest Pass, La., Snow & Burgess; Eugenie, (N. G.,) Voss, Hamburg via Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Peter Maxwell, (Br.,) Sulis, Liverpool via Savannah, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Min, (Br.,) Clark, London, Henderson Bros.; Ellen Austin, French, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Morocco, (Br.,) Farnsworth, Cork or Falmouth, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Guiseppe Rocco, (Ital.,) Pollio, Constantinople, Funch, Edye & Co.; Matchless, (Br.,) Marquand, Barbadoes, Geo. F. Bulley & Co.; Proteus, Chipman, Savannah, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Aura, (Br.,) Barker, Marseilles, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Alapha, (Br.,) Prouese, Queenstown, Falmouth or Salcombe, England, for orders, G. F. Bulley; Adar, (Aus.,) Weber, Gibraltar, Slocovich & Co.; Mexico, (Mex.,) Laferta, Tabasco, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Edward Burnett, Pender, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; J. M. Richards, Irving, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Ocean Wave, Love, Norfolk, Overton & Hawkins; Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. R. Wetmore, Anderson, Baltimore, Barker & Dayton; E. L. Meaney, Lewis, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Eugene, Hawes, Philadelphia, Wm. Chalmers; Capella, (Br.,) Newcomb, Port Spain, Jones & Lough; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C.; River Queen, Robinson, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Son; Lima, Wells, Providence; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen Feb. 18, via Cowes 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Feb. 14 and Queenstown 15, via Boston March 2, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Albatross, Brown, Fall River.

Ship Castine, (of Castine, Me.,) Nelson, Shields 37 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Lunt Bros. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co. Has been detained off Sandy Hook 12 hours by fog.

Bark Geo. de Zaldo, Miller, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, and was detained 14 hours off Sandy Hook by fog.

Brig Henry Trowbridge, Biersley, Mills River, Jam., 16 ds., with log-wood to G. de Cardova—vessel to Winchester & Town. Left no vessels; from Cape Florida to Hatteras, has had strong S. E. and W. gales.

Brig Gipsy, (Dan.,) Bernbaum, St. Croix 15 ds., with mdse. to P. Hanford.

Schr. Keokuk, Gates, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; Feb. 27, lat. 34, lon. 73, had a heavy squall from W., lasting 4 hours; March 1, lat. 35, lon. 74, passed brig Hattie, bound S.; left in port schr. Onward, for New-York in 3 ds.

Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Joseph H. Huddell, (of Mauricetown, N. J.,) Sharp, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with sugar to Latasa & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, and been detained off Sandy Hook 14 hours by fog.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah 4 ds., with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Sheppard, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Mary J. Russell, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Annie Harper, (of Gloucester,) Beaton, Fortune Bay, N. F., 28 ds., with fish to Charles Sherer.

Schr. J. W. Hall, Powell, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Richard Newton, Higgins, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Wm. H. Thera, Gifford, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Almira Wooley, King, Bridgeport, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. V. Wellington, Parker, Rockport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Porter, Providence, for Hoboken.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Northport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. H. Page, Gilroy, Eastport, with fish to master.

Schr. St. Elmo, Davis, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Creamer, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. F. Smith, Trye, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hodgdon, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Bacon, Flynn, Cold Spring.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead.
Schr. Chas. P. Stickney, Bentley, New-Haven.
Schr. Henrietta, Selsey, New-Haven.
Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Norwalk.
Schr. Minnehaha, Martin, Providence.
Schr. Marietta Smith, Prescott, Greenport.
Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.
Schr. Maid of the Mist, Smith, New-London.
Schr. Pearl, Keany, New-London.
Schr. U. V. Dudley, Heany, New-London.
Schr. Almona, Cobb, New-London.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, Stony Brook.
Schr. James English, Barker, New-London.
Schr. White Rock, Hubbell, Southport.
Schr. Village Queen, Tilerson, New-London.
Schr. L. N. Lovell, Bagley, Fall River.
Schr. Memento, Mason, Providence.
Schr. L. A. Webb, Webb, Rockport.
Schr. Blackstone, Wixson, Providence.
Schr. Geo. W. Twibill, Herrick, New-Haven.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Millstone Point.
Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Huntington.
Schr. R. B. Smith, Blaisden, New-Haven.
Schr. M. L. Davis, Davis, Norwalk.
Schr. Southerner, Crowell, Boston, for Richmond.
Schr. Henrietta, Crowell, Norwalk.
Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, New-Haven.
Schr. Clara Davison, Hart, New-Haven.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Fall River.
Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Haze, McNamee, Greenwich.
Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, Cold Spring.
Schr. Ann L. Miller, Brooks, New-Haven.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly.
Schr. Ella Jane, Adams, Bridgeport.
Schr. San Luis, Tompkins, Fall River.
Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Lady Antrim, Parker, New-Bedford.
Schr. Pacific, Finn, New-Bedford.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Gill, New-Bedford.
Schr. Success, Richards, New-Bedford.
Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven.
Sloop Gold Leaf, Higgins, Millstone Point.
Schr. Joseph Baymore, Bulger, Philadelphia.
Schr. Gen. Grant, Colburn, Philadelphia.
Schr. Edward Bailey, Hart, Philadelphia.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, E. N. E., cloudy and raining.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Paris and Helvetia, for Liverpool; America, for Bremen; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; General Sedgwick, for Galveston; St. Louis, Rapidan and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond.

Below.

Bark Alfred, (of Quebec,) Theabull, from Cadiz Jan. 20, with mdse. to Hatton, Watson & Co.—by pilot-boat Washington, No. 22.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 4.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; barks Colombo, from Liverpool; Stormy Petrel, from Liverpool; schrs. Belle, from Pone; S. B. Hume, from ——.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4.—Arr. ships Tecumseh, from Liverpool; James Jardine, from Liverpool.

Cld. steam-ships San Jacinto, for New-York; Huntsville, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; schrs. Hattie and Ellen, from Brunswick, Ga., to load for New-York; Seguin, for Portland.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 3.—Arr. brig Potomac, Boston, Jacksonville; schrs. Joseph Lindsey, New-Haven, Boston; M. H. Read, Pigeon Cove, New-York; Mary E. Amsden, Rockport, Me., Norfolk.

Sld. schrs. Sophia Wilson, Pinta, E. J. Heraty, and M. H. Read.

WILMINGTON, March 4.—Cld. steamer El Cid, for New-York.

Spoken.

Feb. 25, by schr. Joseph H. Huddell, off Cape Florida, spoke schr. J. W. Vannaman, from Cienfuegos, for Philadelphia.

THE
MILTON
GOLD JEWELRY
ANSWERS EVERY PURPOSE OF
PURE GOLD,
EXCEPT IN VALUE.

THE COMPANY GUARANTEES THEIR GOODS TO
Wear the Same as Gold,
and always to retain their color, and stand the test of the strongest acids.

They defy even the best jewelers in America to tell their goods from gold in any other way except by weight.

The COMPANY has rented a store temporarily at
NO. 751 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE,
for the purpose of introducing their goods in America. They will OPEN the store
WEDNESDAY, March 8.

The agent in America for the Milton Gold Jewelry will adopt
THE POPULAR
ONE DOLLAR PLAN
for the sale of these goods, in order to bring them at once within the reach of all classes.

The Milton Gold Jewelry within the last year has had an immense sale in England and France, and is worn by the aristocracy and nobility of Europe, and is fast taking the place of the Gold Jewelry that has heretofore been worn.

The goods are of the most elegant patterns, and of the very latest styles. Some of them are beautifully chased, engraved, enameled, &c.

The assortment comprises all articles of jewelry—bracelets, sets, ladies' and gents' pins, rings, seals, lockets, pencils, sleeve-buttons, shirt-studs, chains, &c.

The Company are now negotiating for a building in Union-square, where they intend to open a permanent place of business the 1st of May.

THE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY
was sold for four years in London by many of the leading jewelers of that city for pure gold before the secret was discovered. These goods so closely resemble the genuine that the English Government enacted a law making it a criminal offense to sell this jewelry unless it was marked on the cards or tags "Milton Gold," so that purchasers could not be deceived in reference to what they were buying.

There is now a large amount of spurious English coin in circulation, made of the Milton Gold. The only means by which it can be detected is by weight, so it can be seen from that fact that the article must be an exact imitation.

We request our American friends to come and examine our Goods. We feel satisfied that they will give the same satisfaction in the United States that they have given in England and France.

THE CHOICE OF
ANY ARTICLE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
SHOP No. 751 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE,
WILL BE OPEN ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.
Respectfully,
MILTON GOLD JEWELRY CO.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA
HAIR-CORD. SKIRT,
NOW READY.
NO. 751 BROADWAY.